THE ATHENÆUM.

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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

APOCRYPHA READ IN THE CHURCH SERVICE, &c.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE readers of the Athenæum are much indebted to S. S. for his liberal and interesting correction of the translation of Espriella's Letters from England, relating to the reading of the Apocrypha in our churches; but he has himself committed a slight error in stating that, "antecedently to the reign of James I. the *whole* of the Apocrypha stood in the order of the lessons to be read in the public services of our churches." It will be found, on inspection, that some of the Apocryphal books have been always omitted. Instead, therefore, of the above words "the whole of the Apocrypha," it is submitted that it would be better to substitute "the whole of the 25th chapter of Ecclesiasticus," thereby rendering the correction more exact.

It might be curious to trace the causes of the several new appropriations of the lessons for the day which will be found to have taken place in the rubric, by collating various editions of the Common Prayer. Thus in that of 1549, Ecclesiasticus xxv. is appointed to be read on the 11th of November; in that of 1606 on the 7th of November, and at present on the 6th of November. In 1606 the whole of this chapter was retained, and it is remarkable that the offensive passage relating to women in chap. xxvi. was then ordered to be omitted, whilst that in chap. xxv. by no means less so, was read. It is equally singular that the description of a *good woman* in chap. xxvi. was omitted in 1606, though antecedently read, as it ought always to be, as a beautiful contrast to the other. No part, however, of chap. xxvi. is now retained. Quere when was chap. xxv. originally reduced to thirteen verses?

The communicator of the account of the Order of Fools will confer an obligation on the present writer if he would state the size, date, and language of the work he has cited under the title of "Van Buggenhaven's Account of the Antiquities discovered at Cleves," and also

also some further particulars of the German translation by Geiler of Sebastian Brand's celebrated work the *Navis stultifera*. It is well known that Geiler published an imitation in Latin of Brand's work, under the form of sermons. Brand's Ship of Fools was originally composed in German, and had been printed long before 1520, the date ascribed to Geiler's work. A great deal more relating to the Order of Fools may be found in Emilian's History of Religious and Military Orders.

The communicator of *Popular Superstitions* is respectfully informed, that there is another account of the "Footsteps of the Devil," which he has mentioned, p. 248. They are generally supposed to have been the steps that marked the distance between the duellists, and were well known by the name of "The brothers' steps." The spot is within a few paces east of the stables at the north-east end of Upper Gower-street, and it used, till lately, to be visited, especially on Sundays, by multitudes of people, the superstitious part of whom made a point of plucking up the grass which grew from time to time in the holes. An account of the duel between the brothers is preserved in one of the contemporary magazines.

D.

ON MILTON'S IMITATIONS OF TASSO.

IN Dr. Symmons's spirited Life of Milton it is said, that "for the adoption of blank verse as the instrument of his muse, Milton had not only the example of Trissino's *Italia Liberata*, of which he probably never thought, but also that of Tasso." To which it is subjoined in a note, that "Tasso is celebrated by his friend and biographer the Marquis of Villa (Manso) for the introduction of blank verse into Italian poetry." If by this assertion Manso means that Tasso first used the *versi sciolti* in Italian poetry, it certainly merited the notice and correction of the learned biographer. After having mentioned the *Italia liberata* of Trissino, how could Dr. Symmons allow the error of Manso to pass without remark?

I should not, perhaps, have noticed this slight oversight in a work of real merit, and which is highly valuable as an additional and successful vindication of our great poet against his malignant and bigotted adversaries, had it not reminded me of an observation made in the course of my reading, that Milton had not only perused the fine poem of Tasso, intitled "*Le sette giornate del mondo creato*," by far the most sublime of all his works, but had left certain proof, in his own writings, of the effect which such perusal had produced upon his mind. Thus the grand apostrophe in the opening of the poem,

> —"But chiefly thou, O Spirit, who dost prefer
> Before all temples th' upright heart and pure,
> *Instruct me, for thou knowest,*"

may

may be traced in the following lines:

—" Divino amore
Tu dal padre e dal figlio in me discendi,
E nel mio core alberga; e quinci e quindi
Porta le grazie, e'nspira i sensi e i carmi."

—" tu ch'l sai tu'l rivela; e chiari e conte
Signor, per me fa l'opre, i modi e l'arti."

And again,

—" thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st brooding o'er the vast abyss
And mad'st it pregnant."

Dr. Newton considers this passage as suggested by the figure in Genesis, " The spirit of God moved on the face of the waters;" but a much nearer prototype is found in Tasso.

—" anch' ei presente al opra,
Spirando già forza e virtute al onda;
D'uccello in guisa, che da frale scorza
Col suo caldo vital covata e piena;
Trae non pennato'l figlio e quasi informa."

The following passages afford also a remarkable coincidence.

" Before the hills appear'd or fountains flow'd,
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse;
Wisdom, thy sister, and with her didst *play*
In presence of th' Almighty Father, pleas'd
With thy celestial song."

" Seco era allor ch'al ocean profondo
Termini pose, e die sue leggi al onde;
E quando ei collocò dell' ampia terra
I fondamenti, era pur seco al opra,
Seco tutto 'l fornio di giorno in giorno
Quasi scherzando."

This idea of Wisdom *playing* before the supreme Being occurs in Prov. chap. viii. (see Dr. Newton's note on the Par. Lost, *book* vii. *l.* 8.) and might have suggested to these two great poets the above passages, without the one being borrowed from the other. But upon the whole the foregoing citations appear to me to demonstrate that Milton had seen and admired the sublime productions of the Italian bard. At the same time it must be acknowledged, that if he has derived from Tasso any of his materials, he has transmuted them sufficiently to render them his own.

I shall only observe, that to the admirers of Milton, who are acquainted with the Italian language, it would not be easy to propose a higher

higher treat than the perusal of the kindred poem of Tasso; a poem which seems to have been obscured by the superior admiration bestowed on the *Gerusalemme liberata*, but which will be found to abound with passages of the finest poetry and the most fervent devotion.

W. R.

For the Athenæum.

ON SYSTEMS OF MORALS.

CICERO, in his Dialogue concerning Laws, relates a laughable instance of simplicity displayed by a Roman proconsul of Greece, one Gellius. Being at Athens, he summoned together the philosophers with which that city abounded, and told them "that he had observed with much concern the perpetual disputes in which they were engaged—that he thought, if they were so inclined, they might find means to bring their controversies to a conclusion—and that he was ready to assist them in this point to the best of his power." It is needless to say that the honest man only got ridiculed for his pains. In fact, he betrayed his ignorance in two respects; first, in thinking that it was possible to bring academical disputants to an agreement; secondly, in supposing that their differences were of any sort of consequence. To themselves, it is manifest that agreement would have been fatal: it would have destroyed their occupation, and put an end to their very existence. Moreover, their debates were perfectly harmless as long as the civil power took no part in them, nor did their widest differences produce any effect upon the public, scarcely upon themselves. Even Pyrrho, who held all things to be indifferent, and was said to have been as ready to walk into a well as to avoid it, contrived to reach in safety his 90th year, though he passed much of his life in travelling to distant countries.

The simplicity of Gellius is perhaps equalled by that of many good people in modern times, who work themselves up into a zealous concern about various points of speculation, and seem to think it both possible and important to establish an uniformity of opinion respecting them. Unconvinced by the experience of mankind during a long series of ages, and confiding in their grand maxim, "Truth will prevail," they consume time and paper without end in discussions which to a cooler judgment would appear both frivolous and interminable. That these epithets are not unmerited will surely follow, if it be constantly found that with conclusions directly opposite upon the motives of action, men act precisely in the same manner; and that speculative differences which have subsisted ever since reasoning began, still continue with equal pertinacity, while the character of a philosophic reasoner is the same in all systems. The disputes concerning the foundations of morals are especially of the kind to which I allude. In

language

language nothing can be more opposite than the principles assumed by the different parties, for they embrace all the contrariety between selfishness and universal benevolence—between an innate moral sense and experimental utility. If these by argumentative skill can be brought to concur in the same practical inferences, what can be more manifest than that the whole disputation is nugatory, and a mere contention of words?

The reality is, that all the practical difference in social morals turns upon the single circumstance of *the association men have been led to make between their own happiness and that of their fellow-creatures*, which association is not determined by any one set of abstract principles, but by education and habit. This may be exemplified both in public and in private life. To begin with the high virtue of patriotism—The Decii devoted themselves for their country long before moral philosophy had been taught in any Roman school; but they, in common with all their countrymen, had been imbued from childhood with the maxim that a Roman could have no interest so dear to him as the welfare of his country. With this, all the selfish love of fame was entwined, so as to become one indivisible passion. Nor did they nicely examine whether the fame acquired by dying for one's country continued to belong to the devotee after death, or whether any ulterior reward awaited such an action. The living Decius identified himself with the Decius of all future ages, who should be cited as an example of sublime virtue. He identified himself with his saved and triumphant country, his family and friends who would acquire reflected glory from his deed.

Nothing, indeed, can more forcibly illustrate the power of association than the passion for posthumous fame, which has always subsisted independently of moral considerations, and therefore apart from the notion of a future consciousness of it, given as a reward for virtue.

> What shall I do to be for ever known
> And make the world to come my own?

says Cowley, when writing Pindaric odes and love verses. Even with the doctrinal disbelief of a future state, the passion for fame has urged man to hazards which implied a contempt of that life on the continuance of which their whole reward must depend. In theory what can be more absurd than such conduct? but it proceeds from the incapacity of detaching *self* from the *name of self*—the living Alexander of to-day, from the dead Alexander of to-morrow. We are indeed told by historians, that when Cineas, the minister of king Pyrrhus, explained to Fabricius the tenets of the Epicurean philosophy, particularly the fundamental principle, that the *summum bonum* consisted in pleasure, the Roman chief devoutly prayed that all the foes of Rome might become epicureans. But Pyrrhus himself appears, from a dialogue recorded between him and the same minister, to have been of that sect, and yet was not a less formidable foe to the Romans;

Romans; and the epicurean Cassius entered into the conspiracy against Cæsar as heartily as the academic Brutus. In both cases the individuals were influenced by their associations of fame, honour, patriotism, and the like, in opposition to their philosophical system.

It is the defect of abstract principles, that in their application to particular points of conduct, they are liable to such inflexions and modifications that their influence is little to be relied upon. Louis XIV. was trained up in the firmest belief of his religion; and it was, doubtless, inculcated upon him as a fundamental truth that kings are responsible to God in the execution of their high office, and that it is their duty to consult the good of their subjects in preference to their own inclinations. But it was not difficult for him to persuade himself, or to be persuaded by his courtiers, that the glory and advantage of conquest belonged to his nation as well as to himself; that sumptuous palaces conferred a splendour and consequence on the nation in the eyes of foreigners; and that expensive luxury of every kind gave encouragement to the fine arts, which was a national benefit. The nation itself, by identifying its glory with that of its monarch, fostered the delusion; and thus he felt no check in following his most ruinous propensities. Indeed, there is scarcely an instance of a sovereign's conscience restraining him from the most mischievous of all royal gratifications, that of war. The rights of his crown, the honour of his country, the obligation of treaties, and the plea of self-defence (which can never be wanting while there exists a more powerful neighbour) furnish never-failing arguments to quiet his mind under any misgivings. He perpetually talks of peace, indeed, in his public declarations, and pathetically laments the waste of human blood, and the necessity of laying additional burdens upon his people; but in the meantime he pursues his plans in perfect apathy, undisturbed by any remonstrances from his courtly clergy, who, though the ministers of a gospel of peace, have very rarely been known to have brought home to a royal penitent the guilt of engaging in wars of dubious justice or necessity.

In private life, the want of a precise *bearing* of general principles is equally obvious. Many a person who is sufficiently guarded by religion and morality against those deviations which lie under an express note of reprobation, feels no restraint from indulging propensities which may destroy the comfort of all with whom he is connected. Such an one may be a morose husband, a peevish wife, a stern parent, an imperious master, a quarrelsome neighbour—may be indolent, sensual, fickle, and capricious, without the consciousness of having violated any enjoined duty. System has here nothing to do—no dogma or principle is called in question. The whole evil results from a want of social feeling—from not being accustomed to look for happiness in the happy countenances of others. Kind-heartedness, the great sweetener of human life, the source of all that is delightful in the intercourse of families and neighbourhoods, is not to be taught by rules, but must be bred and nourished by the habitual reciprocation of good offices and

and tender endearments. It does not deal out its benevolence by weight and measure, but flows free and unstinted. It does not engage in calculations how to produce the greatest sum of good either to self or to society; for if such calculations happen to be founded on wrong data, they may exclude all the charities of private life. The stoic, although taught

Non sibi, sed toto genitum se credere mundo,

to consider man as born not for himself, but for the whole world, was frequently, for want of these interchanges of kindness, a hard unsocial individual, neither loving nor beloved; and the same may be affirmed of the christian ascetic, though deriving his rule of life from the most benevolent of systems.

From these considerations I cannot think that the writers termed *sentimental* have deserved the contempt and disapprobation which they have incurred from certain grave theorists. The best of that class aim at opening the heart to kind and generous emotions, at curbing the propensities which terminate in mere self-gratification, and fostering the sympathies which render the joys and sorrows of one human being interesting to another. They do not, indeed, attempt any exact scale or comparison of duties, and perhaps they may sometimes give to *feeling* the merit that belongs to *action;* but unless that feeling be previously excited, the didactic moralist can make little impression. The excellent Fenelon, when engaged in the momentous task of forming the mind of a young prince on whom the happiness of a great nation was to depend, thought it necessary first to soften a temper naturally harsh and obdurate, by pathetic scenes of private distress, and by the pleasure of relieving it; and in his "Telemachus," which he evidently intended as the institute of a sovereign, he has throughout intermixed addresses to the heart with precepts for the understanding.

Fiction, indeed, possesses the peculiar advantage that it can render virtue attractive, and vice odious, by all those concomitants which are rarely met with in real life, and can enforce its lessons by that kind of poetic justice in the final results, of which the world seldom affords complete examples. By these means an almost indissoluble strength may be given to moral associations; and in fact, it is no improbable supposition that a large share of the sentiment which produces honour and generosity in both sexes has been derived from the pictures of fiction. Such associations are in general more to be depended upon than the conclusions of argumentation, which sophism may undermine, or stronger reasoning overthrow. They stand apart from all distinctions of sect and party, and are as universal as human nature. The man who has firmly linked his own happiness to that of his fellow-creatures, is the same beneficent being under all the varieties of faith, custom, and country.

SOPHRON.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. WILSON.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I particularly request the admission of the following lines into your classical repository of taste and literature, which were written on occasion of the much regretted death of one of the most distinguished and successful preceptresses of which this or any country could boast. The lines deserve a more extensive circulation than the fugitive memorial of a local paper could afford, as they at once reflect honour on the writer, and on the memory of the object on whom they are bestowed. Although not publicly acknowledged as such, they are the reputed production of a dissenting clergyman at Newcastle, no less respected for his liberality and benevolence, than he is respectable for his various talents, and his happy application of them to the most valuable and important interests of society.

VIGILIUS.

Newcastle, Oct. 12, 1807.

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*Lines on the Death of Mrs. Wilson.**

Let others teach the meaner course of art,
To give the polish, but neglect the heart;
To point to female youth life's flowery way,
And tell them, pleasure dwells but with the gay;
On beauty build their influence and power,
Beauty, that blows and fades within an hour!
Far, far from her, o'er whom we mournful bend,
Youth's firmest guardian, best and gentlest friend,
Far, far from her such precepts of the day,
Which bear o'er fashion's slaves resistless sway:
Her's was the task those lessons to impart
Which "raise the genius" and which "mend the heart;"
Confer by culture dignity and grace,
And give to ornament a second place;
Make the fair form intelligent, refin'd,
The eye the index to the tutor'd mind;
To plant those guides which elevate the soul,
Taste to direct, and reason to controul.—
—Long shall the memory of thy virtues rest
The faithful tenant of this sorrowing breast.

* See Athenæum, Vol. I. p. 96. The amiable author of both these short, though just tributes to her memory, than whom no one is more competent to undertake the office, would do a service to the important cause of education, if he would supply the public, through the channel of the Athenæum, with a more detailed account of this excellent woman, and of the peculiar plan of instruction which she pursued.

MR. WAKEFIELD'S GREEK LEXICON.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

HAVING observed under the head of Literary and Miscellaneous Information, in the last number of the Athenæum, a statement relative to the projected Greek and English Lexicon of the late Mr. Wakefield, which is not in all respects accurate, I beg leave through the medium of your journal to offer a correction of it. It is true that Mr. Wakefield's preparations for that work were chiefly confined to his interleaved copy of Hederic, to which, in the course of his reading, he was in the habit of constantly committing his observations. He had thus gradually formed a vast accumulation of materials, consisting of additional words, and significations, and references to authorities, which he himself would in all probability have easily reduced to order for publication, and which in the hands of a skilful editor would afford most valuable assistance for the completion of a similar design. What is said respecting the destruction of this work by fire is altogether erroneous. The fire alluded to is probably that which happened in the premises of Mr. Hamilton, the printer, by which, among other works, many copies of Mr. Wakefield's edition of Lucretius were destroyed. The interleaved Hederic was never committed to the printer, but has remained, since the death of Mr. Wakefield, in the possession of his family. I cannot on this occasion avoid expressing my regret, that a work so important as this would have proved, should be lost to Greek literature. To a profound and extensive acquaintance with the Greek tongue, Mr. Wakefield added an intimate knowledge of the powers of his own, and was peculiarly fortunate in adapting to each other the correspondent expressions of the two languages, which, with a wide difference of structure, often present a wonderful conformity in their idioms and phraseology.

Your's, &c. *J. Dewhurst.*

Nov. 4th, 1807.

For the Athenæum.

A DAY-DREAM.

Mr. Editor,

IT has been my misfortune in the course of my life, which has not been a very short one, to meet with my full share of ill usage from mankind. I have twice been ruined by becoming security for pretended friends, and several times robbed on the highway. My domestic peace has been more than once broken in upon by the insidious intrigues of those in whom I thought I had a right to confide, and I have frequently been the object of resentment to those to whom I never gave offence. For some time I bore these vexations with patience,

conceiving them to be merely accidental, and hoping that in my further progress through the world I should meet with less annoyance and more enjoyment on the road. In this, however, I was mistaken. Disaster succeeded to disaster, injury to injury, till at length I could no longer refrain from expressing the distress that agitated my bosom. It was on the evening of the day on which I had received intelligence of the death of my nearest relation, who had cut me off from all claims under his will, upon a false report that I had expressed an impatience for his exit, that I indulged myself in a soliloquy nearly to the following effect.

"Why was I born?—Why am I obliged to toil through this world of trouble? On every side I am surrounded with difficulties; at every step I meet with disappointment. If I shun the society of my neighbour, he hates me; if I trust him, he betrays me. Such are the specious appearances of mankind, that I find it impossible to be sufficiently on my guard against them. Happy indeed had it been for the world had nature set a mark upon all men, that might have served to distinguish their true characters; had she placed a window in their bosoms, that we might then have read their real dispositions. I might then have associated with true friends, and avoided my vindictive enemies. Affection would then have been sincere, because there could have been no possibility of deception. Jealousy would have been banished from the earth. Cruelty would have missed its mark. Every different temper would have met with a kindred mind, and earth itself would have become a paradise."

As I spoke these words I sank on my pillow to sleep; when the operation of my agitated fancy suddenly transported me into the midst of a large company, who had just partaken of a convivial banquet, in which I too seemed to have had a full share. The dinner was just completed, the glass had begun to circulate, hilarity swelled every heart, and satisfaction beamed from every face; the toast, the song, the jest went round, and every one strove to contribute to the mirth of the company as much as in his power. For a moment I too forgot my misfortunes, and indulged the kind feelings of human nature. I looked round me with delight, and thanked heaven that at length I had met with the balm that medicined all my evils. Just at this moment a sudden faintness oppressed my senses; my ears tingled; darkness veiled my eyes, and I fell almost lifeless in my chair. I had not, however, entirely lost my recollection, but when I recovered myself, I saw a most horrid and revolting sight. I still occupied the same place at table. My companions were still seated around me. The mirth and conviviality had rather increased than diminished; but instead of chearful and friendly countenances, I saw with surprise and terror that every face was converted into the appearance of some animal, frequently of the most ferocious kind. The person who sat on my right hand, and who had just before promised to call on me the next day to explain to me a business in which it was in my power to render him an essential service, now turned towards me with the pointed nose of a fox. Another, who sat opposite to me, whom I had observed several times mischievously filling the glass of his neighbour,

bour, in order to hasten the moment of his intoxication, now exhibited the disgusting grimace of a monkey. An officer, who had served in the East Indies, and whose face was marked with the scars of battle, appeared to be only a ferocious tyger; an attorney in great practice opened the devouring jaws of a wolf; and a doctor in divinity, who had just began to harangue a small party who were seated near him, had his broad shoulders surmounted by the head of an ass. Innumerable other heads of hogs, bears, dogs, cats, and even toads and serpents, filled up the motley group. I was so shocked with the spectacle, that I was just relapsing into my former state of insensibility, when a sudden clap of thunder once more roused my attention. I raised my eyes, but instead of my former companions, an angelic being stood before me. His countenance was divinely bright, but at the same time so tempered with benignity as to inspire me with immediate confidence. In his right hand he held a spear, which he gracefully waved, as if to require my attention. I listened with eagerness and delight, whilst he thus spoke: "Hear the words of wisdom. I am the Angel Ithuriel; my purpose on earth has been to reprove thy presumption, but at the same time to point out to thee the path of tranquillity. Thou hast been unfortunate. Thou hast been the victim of open violence and secret slander, and the friend of thy bosom has been the destroyer of thy peace. Undesigning thyself, thou hast desired that all mankind should appear to be what they really are. I have given thee thy wish. My spear has touched thy companions, and they have displayed their proper characters. What has been the result? The moments of happiness which thou mightest have enjoyed, were instantly banished. Like a traveller in the wilds of Africa, the lion, the tyger, or the snake seemed ready on every side to attend thee. Such would be the case, if the evil dispositions and passions of mankind were displayed in their external features. Go, then, and pursue thy path with greater caution; but notwithstanding what thou hast seen, dismiss not thy confidence in human kind; for know there are some, who, if I were to touch them with this spear, would exhibit a countenance so serenely bright, as would exceed even the angels themselves in beauty."

I am, &c.

A DAY-DREAMER.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

AN ACCOUNT OF ARCH-BISHOP PARKER'S COLLECTION OF MSS. IN BENE'T COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Sir,

SOME time since I gave a short account of the libraries in the British Museum. It would be in order if I could give a similar account of all the libraries in the university of Cambridge. But an account of these would much exceed the usual length of your literary articles, and it will easily be believed, that I am by no means equal to the task. My limits and my powers, therefore, being necessarily so circumscribed,

circumscribed, I shall confine myself to one library, but that, in some respects, the most important of any in the university of Cambridge, and more resembling Sir Robert Cotton's, in the British Museum, than any in this country. I must, however, be supposed to allude to its contents, not to its size; and it will be immediately understood, that I can mean no other, than that, consisting entirely of manuscripts, belonging to Corpus Christi, and the B. Virgin Mary, commonly called Bene't college.

No one acquainted with the strict law by which this library was hedged in by the founder, will expect a very particular account of its contents, except from a resident fellow, nor from him, unless peculiarly privileged and indulged.

The law alluded to is this: "Ea enim est Lex hujus Bibliothecæ a fundatore sancita, ut neque socius aliquis solus eam adire potest, sed semper alio socio vel scholari comitatus, neque plusquam tres codices in cameram suam asportare, idque non sine licentiâ magistri duorumq: sociorum prius impetrata."

But the law of the donor here alluded to by Nasmyth is stricter still. The books were to be kept (as they still are) under three locks, the keys of which were ordered to be in the possession of the master, and of the keepers of the Billingford Hutch.

Further, the time of consulting them is prescribed. In winter-seasons, the hours being from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon. In the summer, from six to eleven, and from one to five. The library also is subject to an annual visitation from the Masters of Gonville and Caius college, and of Trinity Hall. The loss of a single leaf is subject to a small fine; the loss of a whole book to a fine to be levied at the discretion of the visitors; but should it ever happen that six MSS. in folio, eight in quarto, and twelve of a smaller size, should be lost, the whole library becomes forfeited, together with all the plate left by the donor to the society.

It will be readily believed, from the nature of the law, and the great strictness with which it has been obeyed, from the first founding of the library down to the present day, that the books have been preserved entire. But this belief must be exercised no further than the Society is concerned; for it appears from the donor's MS. catalogue, which lies on the table in the library, that between the time the books were left to the college and the time they were received, there must have been committed at least some mistakes; some titles of books being in that catalogue, and yet the books themselves not to be found in the library.

As to myself, all that I shall say is this—that I have been occasionally indulged, though not a fellow, with the perusal of MSS. deposited in this collection, and have availed myself of the labours of a person, who was not only a resident fellow, but who employed much industry and ability in giving a report of its invaluable contents.

These MSS. then, were left to Bene't college by Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1557, who had formerly been fellow of this

this society, and in 1544 had been appointed Master; a man of considerable learning, and particularly conversant in the scriptures, the ancient fathers, and the antiquities of this country.

Parker's situation had been peculiarly favourable to his pursuits as an antiquary. In 1535 he had been appointed Dean of the collegiate church of Stoke-Clare, in Suffolk, and continued to govern this college till the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Edward VI. He at that memorable period became possessed of several valuable manuscripts, that belonged to Stoke; and, by an order of Privy Council, bearing date July 5, 1568, he, or his deputies, were authorised to view and peruse all the records and monuments belonging to the late dissolved monasteries; and thus he became possessed of many important writings relative to the history and antiquities of this country.

The collection of MSS. therefore, that we are now inquiring into, will readily be supposed to take its complexion from the character and pursuits of the founder. He was an ecclesiastic, by his profession, much interested in those studies and controversies which found employment for men of talents in the 15th and 16th centuries. It accordingly comprehends numerous writings of the ancient fathers, legends of the saints, papers relating to the disputes between the catholics and protestants, together with expositions and commentaries on the scriptures. It likewise contains some mass books and ancient liturgies, with a few psalters, gospels, and vulgate bibles. The most splendid MS. in the whole library, on account of the illuminations, is a book of the Revelations, written in the 14th century, a Latin version, with a French translation on the side in verse. It is accompanied with an account of the coronation of the kings of England, written by the same scribe, and accompanied with a fine illumination. It is in French, and entitled 'Manere de Coroner novel Roy (d'Angleterre.)' The grandest manuscript is a Latin vulgate bible, in two folio volumes, as big as a church bible; the oldest is, the Gospels, in Latin.

Here are a few old English and Saxon poems, and French romances in verse, and these not a little curious. Some of them have never been printed, and the presumption is, that one of them, in old English, entitled, 'The rumaunce of the St. Graal,' has not even been read through for these two or three hundred years at least. It consists of more than 40,000 lines. Nasmyth acknowledges that he was deterred from the perusal of it; and Archbishop Parker himself seems to have been but imperfectly acquainted with its contents, or thought but meanly of the work.

There are scarcely any classics, and the few that are here found are neither very ancient nor of any great account. The two or three Greek MSS. are modern; there is, however, a fair MS. of Terence's plays, as old as the twelfth century.

Numbers CVI. CVIII. CXVIII. and CCXLII. contain many curious papers relative to the ancient customs, laws, and privileges of the university of Cambridge. These have often been of great consequence as books of reference, and many of them are copied by Strype, in his Life of Archbishop Parker, and by Baker and Cole into their valuable

valuable collections. A curious book, containing an account of the rentals, property, &c. of the college, as old as 1376, together with other papers in this library, as containing some of the archives of the house, were of great use to MASTERS, in writing his useful work, the History of Bene't College.

Number CXIV. entitled Epistolæ Principum, contains two Letters from Pope Julius II. to Henry VIII.; Henry VIII.th's recommendatory Letter for Dr. Parker to be appointed Master of Bene't college; one from queen Catharine, and some of queen Elizabeth's; but most of them are letters written to Parker himself, when Archbishop of Canterbury, from different persons, nobility and gentry, sometimes on private business, and sometimes on matters of a more public nature. No. CXIX. entitled 'Epistolæ Virorum illustrium,' answers its title more exactly, being all from distinguished men, either princes, nobles, or reformers.

But the most interesting, useful, and characteristic part of the present collection embraces the history, laws, antiquities, and government of this country. It includes histories of England, annals, chronicles, polychronicons, Saxon laws in the Saxon character, constitutions, &c. It comprehends, of course, what must be called the fabulous, no less than the genuine and true history of Britain.

It was in reference to this part of the collection that Dr. Fuller, in his History of Cambridge, called it "the Sun of English Antiquity, till it was eclipsed by that of Sir Robert Cotton," and as Mr. Masters adds, "very justly, since it contained more materials relating to the history of this kingdom, both civil and ecclesiastical, than could have before been met with any where else."

With respect to the antiquity of these MSS. the greater part of them are of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; several of them of the 11th, 12th, and 13th; some of the 10th, and a few of the 9th. The Latin Gospels alluded to above is two or three centuries older.

But thus much must suffice for the present.—The libraries of the university of Cambridge are a vast object, and I must leave it abruptly:

Ως δ' οτ' ανηρ απαλαμνος,——
Στηη επ' οκυρου τρομαιω αλαδε προρεοντι,
Αφρω μορμυροντα ιδων, ανα τ' εβραμε θυισσω.

Iliad. E. V. 598.

With respect to this library, concerning which a few imperfect hints have here been thrown out, it has been frequently lamented that so useful a repository should be so scrupulously guarded. But before we judge of actions, we should trace the causes: we should inquire into the circumstances of the time in which Archbishop Parker lived, and not too hastily say, that he marred a noble present by the ungracious manner in which it was conferred.

Prior to the invention of printing, people could have only MSS. and these were very scarce and valuable; the consequence was, that the temptation to steal them was very great. And even some years after

after the invention of printing, the books in circulation were very few, and very liable to be purloined. This occasioned the monks often to prefix to their books the most serious warnings, and the most direful anathemas. At the time Caius published his History of the Antiquities of Cambridge, he informs us, that most of the books had been stolen from the Public Library, and similar thefts had been committed at Oxford.

We should then consider the untoward circumstances of the times, of which Parker could not fail to have a perfect recollection; and though we may lament the severity of the law, we shall easily find an apology for the Archbishop.

Various other benefactions were bestowed on this society by Matthew Parker; and the College-library was enriched by him with many printed books. These must, of course, have been some of the early printed ones, and on that account, if on no other, must be valuable. These things, however, I shall not attempt to discuss now.

G. Dyer.

Written at Cambridge, October, 1807.

AN HISTORICAL VIEW OF THE NATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

IN the present acceptation of the words *Russian Empire*, we understand not only Russia and the Russians, but also all those countries and nations which have been gradually incorporated with the mother-country, and formed into one great state. According to its superficies, Russia Proper is very much smaller than the Russian empire; but in population the chief nation exceeds all the collateral ones, however numerous their subdivisions may be.

No other state under heaven comprises such a diversity of inhabitants: Russians and Tatârs, Germans and Mongols, Finns and Tunguses, live here as fellow-citizens of the same country, though at an immeasurable distance from each other, and in the most opposite climes. Their political constitution unites them; but in regard to personal qualities, language, religion, customs, and manners, the contrarieties are infinite. There are certainly some countries in Europe where we meet with more than one nation governed by the same polity, or where we may perceive evident marks of an original distinction between the aboriginal and more modern inhabitants. But in those countries generally the conquered are lost among the conquerors, and the individuality of the former is nearly extinguished through the lapse of ages. Russia, on the contrary, is peopled by an immense number of different nations; each preserves its peculiar language, which, though mixed and corrupted, is still in most cases deducible from a generic classification. Each retains its religion and customs, although political regulations and a greater degree of error among some produce a greater uniformity. Most of the principal nations, in short, bear

bear in their features and make, the characteristic stamp of their origin, which neither time nor the union with other nations have hitherto obliterated.

Without pretending to overcome all the difficulties which have arisen respecting the origin of the major part of the nations in the empire of Russia, we shall merely endeavour to collect the results of the ablest historians, as a clue to guide us through the labyrinth of intricate accounts of the middle ages, and to conduct us into the more illumined paths of historical records.

Besides the Sclavonians, to whom the ruling nation belongs, there are in the Russian empire three main branches, whose original identity is generally admitted, and among whom may rank many other tribes as collateral branches, namely, the Finns, Mongols, and Tatârs. To them may be added the Tunguses, who, though not an aboriginal race, yet are the only ones of their tribe. A sixth class is composed of those nations, whose language and history have not yet been sufficiently investigated so as to assign to them a determinate situation in the general system. And the last article of this classification may comprise the scattered tribes of Europeans and Asiatics who have settled in particular provinces, partly as victors and partly as voluntary colonists, but whose numbers are too inconsiderable to claim separate titles.

The Sclavonian race belongs to the most remarkable and the most extensive in the world. Next to the Arabs, who once ruled from Malacca to Lisbon, no nation has spread its language, its dominion, and its colonies in so astonishing a manner. From the Adriatic northwards to the shores of the Frozen Ocean, and from the coast of the East Sea, through the whole length of Europe and Asia, as far as America and the vicinity of Japan, every where we meet with Sclavonian nations, either as rulers or subordinate. The origin of this powerful race is lost in the darkness of antiquity; by the Greeks and Romans they were probably included under the indefinite denomination of Scythians and Sarmatians. Poland, Prussia, Lithuania, and southern Russia were in all likelihood the most ancient habitations of the Sclavonians. From these they overran Dacia, Germany, and the countries beyond the Danube; and these became the cradle of those innumerable hordes which inundated half Europe and Asia, or rendered them tributary.

About the middle of the fourth century all the Sclavonian tribes were subdued by Ermanarich, and incorporated with the state of East Gothia. Soon afterwards, these domineering Goths, as well as the vanquished Sclavonians, became subject to the Huns. In the next century those ravagers were partly annihilated and partly driven beyond the Danube, on one side by the Gothic Gepidæ, and on the other, by the Finnic Hungarians and Bulgarians. The Sclavonians began to shew themselves in Dacia, penetrated between the Hungarians and Gepidæ, and seized on a portion of the northern banks of the Danube. Here we see them rising among the barbarians as a separate nation; from thence they plundered the Roman provinces, and inundated part

of

of the country of the Gepidæ, who were almost entirely rooted out by the Longobards and Avars. The latter usurped a species of authority over the various Sclavonian tribes, and extorted now and then a tribute from them; but they were at last overpowered by the Bulgarians, who then spread themselves over the whole of Dacia. Most of the Dacian Sclavonians, suffering by their oppression, forsook their dwellings and retired towards the north, probably in the middle of the seventh century. Some tribes went to Poland, others to Russia, and part of them remained on the Danube.

Thus those countries became peopled by Sclavonian colonies, which were constantly spreading; they founded states every where, and in the north of Europe brought about the most remarkable revolutions. All the branches of this great family, which have formed or still form separate states, may be divided into seven classes according to their present condition; viz. Russian, Polish, Bohemian, German, Illyrian, Hungarian, and Turkish Sclavonians. We find three of these branches at present within the territory of the Russian empire; *i. e.* the Russians, Poles, and Serbes, or Servians.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Russia were the Finns and Sclavonians: the former possessed the countries near the Volga and Dina, the latter lived on the Nieper and upper Don. The chief residence of the Sclavonians was properly in Lithuania and Poland; a branch only of them wandered as far as the Nieper. As the Sclavonians of the Danube, when oppressed by the Bulgarians, retired northwards, they spread themselves further on the Nieper, where they built Kiew. A colony extended as high up even as Wolchow, and founded Nowgorod. After a dark period of more than a century this latter tribe revived among the Finnic race, and here it was that the Russian state received its origin from Scandinavians or Normans.

Soon after the establishment of the two Sclavonian tribes on the Wolchow and Nieper, two hostile nations rose up against them; viz. the Chazars from the Black Sea, and the Waragers or Normans from the Baltic: the former harrassed the tribe of Kiew, the other that of Nowgorod. After various changes, which are but imperfectly known, both tribes maintained their independence till the 9th century, when the Waragers took from the Russians (a northern Gothic people) the countries about Reval, Petersburg, and Archangel, and rendered the Sclavonians, Kriwitshes, Tschudes, Vesses, and Merains tributary. The Russians retired to Finland and Karel; but the Sclavonians, in league with the other nations mentioned, drove out the Waragers, and formed themselves into a federal republic at the lake of Ilmen, near Nowgorod. As the badness of their constitution soon excited internal commotions, the five united nations determined, with a view of restoring peace and protecting their country, to call in to their assistance the Russians, to whom they readily offered the sovereignty. The Russian prince Rurik and his brothers Sineus and Truwor accepted the invitation. Rurik assembled his people, arrived at the mouth of the Wolchow in 862, and entered upon the government of the new state, that included six different Sclavonian, Finnic, and Waragian

colonies, who occupied the present governments of Riga, Reval, Polotsk, Pskow, Wiburg, Petersburg, Nowgorod, Smolensk, Olonez, Archangel, Wladimir, Jaroslaw, Koshoma, and Wologda.

Although the Waragians constituted the ruling part, and, under Ruric, the most respectable part of the nation, (which is proved by the history of his time, as Waragian names then generally prevailed) yet the Sclavonians and Russians soon amalgamated into one nation: and although the whole nation adopted the latter name, yet Sclavonian manners and language predominated, as the former were superior in number and more enlightened than the others.

Rurik, who was properly the founder of the Sclavico-Russian state, fixed his residence immediately in the city of Staraja-Ladoga, and styled himself grand prince, to shew his elevation above the subordinate princes. A kind of patrimonial government gave to the grand prince the right of granting particular principalities to his sons or younger brothers. Thus Rurik gave to his brother Sineus Belo-Osero, and to Truwor Isborsk, as capitals of dependant countries. Both died childless, and nearly at the same time; Rurik united again their states to his own, and in the fourth year of his reign transferred his residence to Nowgorod, which afterwards became the chief seat of the Russian monarchy.

Scarcely had Rurik established himself as autocrat of the Nowgorodian state, when the Sclavonians on the Nieper, being oppressed by the Chazars, applied to him for aid. He sent them his step-son Oskold, who defeated the Chazars, and founded in Kiew the second Sclavico-Russian state, dependant on the kingdom of Nowgorod.

The subsequent history of the Russian monarchy abounds with so many remarkable occurrences, and is so incorporated with the history of the neighbouring nations, that it cannot be included in this historical view. We shall confine ourselves, therefore, to the most important events of the principal nation, that we may be able at one glance to comprise the progressive extension and amelioration of an empire so powerful and vast as Russia is at present.

(To be continued.)

PASSAGE IN LYCOPHRON EXPLAINED.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE prevailing taste for oriental literature promises to contribute much to the improvement of philology. And when classic scholars engage in this pursuit, the more ancient Greek writings will share in the general benefit, by the lights reflected upon them from the East. The acknowledged derivation of the Greek from the oriental tongues, the frequent use of terms which Homer, Hesiod, Lycophron, and others have adopted in their primary significations, have occasioned difficulties which a critic, however able, but versed only in Greek and Roman

Roman authors, is hardly able to solve. These difficulties, instead of being explained, have been glossed over by the futile etymologies of the ancient scholiasts and lexicographers; and they can be properly felt, and successfully removed, only by those who have extended their study from the elegant language of Greece, to the less polished dialects of Persia, Arabia, Egypt, and Judea. In illustration of this position I will here subjoin one instance; and if a corner in your valuable Journal be open for such disquisitions, a specimen of the same sort shall occasionally be at your service.

Lycophron, who flourished under Ptolemy Philadelphus, is known to have studiously affected the use of obscure terms, which, from their antiquity, must demand the attention of Asiatic scholars. In his *Cassandra*, the only remains of his once voluminous productions, occur these lines.

Τραμπις σ' ὀχησει και φερεκλειοι ποδες
Δισσας σαλαμβας, κἀπι Ἰυθιου πλακας
Ες ἀισι προς κινυρα καμπυλας σχασας
Πευκης οδοντας ἱκτηρας πλημμυριδος.

l. 97.

They contain a prophetic address to Paris, now commencing his expedition for the rape of Helen, and may thus be literally rendered:—*The ship and feet of Pherecleus will bear thee to the two ports and coasts of Gythium, having in these fixed to the rocks the crooked teeth of the pine, restrainers of the flood.*

Pherecleus, as an artist, constructed the ship, and as a soothsayer consulted the gods, and endeavoured to conciliate them to the projected expedition. As such he was naturally led to give the vessel the name of τραμπ-ις, which, with the Greek termination, is the Chaldean and Phœnician term for the tutelary gods תרפים *tarpim* or *trapim*. The scholiast says, it is the name of *a foreign ship;* and in this he is followed by Hesychius. It was certainly usual to carve the images of the gods on the ship which they were supposed to protect; and to these the sailors applied in seasons of danger. See Horace, Lib. i. 14. The figures which, at this day, are often framed in the fore part of the ship, are but the remains of the same custom. The practice, no doubt, originated with the Phœnicians; and it was natural for them to call their ships by the name of those gods who were supposed to preserve them. The rudder, the oars, the sails, by which the vessel was moved, are here affectedly called *the feet of Pherecleus*, he being the author of them. Of the derivation of the term, the scholiast and Hesychius appear ignorant.

The ancients had statues of their gods, erected before their doors and in the entrance of their harbours. These received the salutations of passengers and strangers. Lucretius mentions this custom in his first book. Hence the doors or ports had the name of σαλαμβαι given them, as places where the gods were *saluted*, from the Arabic שלאם *salaam*, *salutation*. It is curious to observe the account which the scholiast gives of this term. σαλαμβαι δε, αι θυραι λεγονται, παρα

το εν σαλω βαινειν. The explication of Hesychius is not more rational, σαλαμβη, ἡ οπη δι ἡς το σιλας βαινει. This is a fair specimen of the manner in which Greek words are explained in the old glossaries. Farther, πλακας, *coasts*, is the Hebrew פלג *paleg* or *plag*, the vowels being arbitrary and not existing in the original, and signifies to *divide*, or any *thing divided*, such as *portions* of the land and sea. From the same origin is derived πιλαγος, as serving to divide the earth into distinct territories. Hence, too, the Latin *plaga*, a *clime* or *region*. Finally, the unusual term κινουρα, *rocks*, originated in the Persian *kinaar*, *an extremity* or *limit*, which, as the limits of a river, came hence to signify *its banks*, as the limits of the sea, its *shores* or the *rocks* lining them. The limits of a door are its posts. Hence the Celtic *kynnor*, *a door post*; and hence, moreover, from their *remoteness*, the appellation assigned to the *Canary* Islands. The attempts of Paris, under the auspices of Pherecleus, to appease or conciliate the gods, are alluded to by Horace in Lib. i. xv. who appears to have had the above passages of Lycophron in view. Pherecleus, the first adviser, perhaps, of the expedition, is represented by Homer as properly punished, for he received an ignominious death from the hand of Merion. The poet adds, επει ουτι θεων ειδησφατα ηδη, *since he did not at all know the decrees of the gods*. Il. v. 65. To say that Pherecleus did not possess this knowledge, appears not only a *prosaic*, but an *unnecessary* saying; for who is there that is acquainted with the divine decrees while yet in futurity? But when it is considered that he *pretended* to be so knowing, and that the event turned out very different from his predictions, there is much propriety and even point in the remark. It is holding forth the *diviner* as a *deceiver*, who, by his impostures, brought ruin upon himself and his country. From this we may conclude, that the beauties of Homer, who confines himself beyond any other poet to general nature, yet in many instances depend upon circumstances unknown to, or unobserved by, modern readers.

J. Jones.

SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THOSE of your readers who were interested by the account of the College of Edinburgh, contained in a late number of the Athenæum, may possibly derive some gratification from a sketch of the neighbouring university of Glasgow, conducted on a similar plan. It is drawn up by one who has had considerable opportunities, both from personal observation and collateral means, of making himself acquainted with the present state and conduct of this institution; and who conceives that the circumstances connected with a scheme of academical education, which now possesses so extensive and increasing an influence, must form an interesting object of contemplation to every one,

one, who has at heart the welfare, the happiness, and the intellectual progress of the rising generation.

The university of Glasgow owes its origin to the literary zeal of William Turnbull, who, in the year 1450, when he occupied the episcopal chair of this see, laid the foundation of the institution, by establishing a teacher of theology, and three professors of philosophy. From this, its infantile state, the progress of the college was, in the first instance, slow but uniform. New professorships were created, as the advancing state of literature indicated a necessity for such additions to the establishment; while the more general diffusion of science, effected by this and other academical institutions, reciprocated the advantage in the powerful stimulus which it gave to the vigour and activity of their exertions. During the last forty years, the progress of the college has been more than usually rapid. The celebrity attached to the names of several of the professors has attracted students from every part of the kingdom; and the instructions of Adam Smith, of Reid, of Anderson, and Miller, have been sought for and received with an eagerness proportioned to their merits. This prosperity continues to the present day with unabated vigour; the number of students is annually increased, and the size of many of the lecture rooms is now found completely inadequate to the purposes for which they were originally designed. The chairs of the university still continue to be occupied by men of learning and talent; the dependence of whose interests on their own exertions, gives the fairest pledge of the future progress and utility of the institution.

The college buildings are situated in the High-street of Glasgow, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the cross which forms the centre of the city. Though displaying few of the ornamental beauties of architecture, they nevertheless interest the stranger by their venerable and classic appearance; while their general arrangement entitles them to the more appropriate praise of convenience and usefulness of structure. The front which they present to the street is 110 yards in length, and has an elevation of three stories. At the northern extremity is a gateway leading to an area or court of considerable extent, in which are situated the houses of the different professors: a corresponding gateway at the other extremity conducts to the house of the Principal. The grand entrance to the college is through a large gate in the centre of the building, surmounted by the royal arms. This leads to a flagged court, 88 feet in length and 44 in width; on one side of which is a broad stone staircase, conducting to the faculty hall, a large and splendid room, in which the professors meet for the transaction of the private business of the college. Passing forwards through another gateway, we come to a second area, 104 feet in length and 80 in breadth. This is surrounded by the different lecture rooms of the university; a passage to those on the upper stories being formed by staircases placed in circular turrets, projecting from the building. On the outer side of this area, and on the second story, is the common hall of the college; a large, but gloomy and inelegant room, in which the public meetings of the students are held, and divine

divine worship is performed every sabbath day. The general appearance of this second area is striking; and the imposing effect of the scene is heightened by the presence of the students, arrayed in their gowns, either repairing to the several classes, or assuming the Peripatetic character, and discussing the several topics of literature and science, as they lounge in groupes along the court. A gateway, much too narrow and undignified for its situation, passes under the common hall, and leads to a third area, which, though less regular than the second, displays considerably more grandeur of general effect. One side of it is formed by the Hunterian Museum, an elegant edifice, lately erected, under the superintendance of Mr. Stark, for the reception of the valuable collection of the late Dr. Hunter. The college library, which occupies another side, is likewise a modern building. The number of volumes contained in it exceeds thirty thousand; in the arrangements for the circulation of which among the students much liberality and judgment have been displayed. Behind this third area is the college garden; an extensive piece of ground, well wooded, and laid out with considerable taste. It is intersected by a stream which, though flowing through academic groves, has certainly no claim to the character of the "purior electro amnis;" the neighbourhood of manufactures producing a contamination of its waters, which effectually defeats all the purposes of ornamemt, while it has possibly denied existence to many a poetical lay, which the lively enthusiasm of youth might otherwise have poured forth on its banks.

The government of the university is constituted by a Lord Chancellor, a Lord Rector, a Dean of Faculty, the Principal, and the Faculty of Professors. The Chancellorship is a permanent office, at present occupied by the Duke of Montrose. The appointment of the Lord Rector is annual, and is vested in the professors and public students; the votes of the former having no other superiority than that derived from the influence natural to their situation. The mode of procedure in this appointment is somewhat curious. The election is determined not directly by the individual votes, but by a majority of classes, into which the voters are divided, according to their respective places of nativity. The decision in each of these classes, which are five in number, is made by individual votes, and these several decisions are afterwards brought together, and the result of the election determined accordingly. The person to be proposed for the office is previously fixed upon by the faculty of professors; and this choice is almost invariably confirmed by his election; though usually not without considerable opposition from the students of a turbulent and riotous character. The Lord Rector is required to be present at a certain time after his election, to go through a number of trifling and unessential ceremonies specified in the statutes of the college. The situation of Principal is a permanent one, under the patronage of the crown, and is connected with a salary of 600l. per annum. The duties annexed to the office are few, comprising little more than an attendance upon the different public meetings and examinations of the

the college. The present Principal is Dr. Taylor, one of the ministers of the city.

The Professorships of Glasgow are fourteen in number. They are supported partly upon the funds of the college, which, arising from landed property in the town and neighbourhood, are now extremely valuable, and partly upon the fees derived from the students. The former source of emolument, though considerable, is not sufficient to induce a languor in the exertions of the professors, or to render them indifferent to the reputation and success of their respective classes. The fees are usually smaller than those taken at Edinburgh; in few instances exceeding two guineas; to some courses of lectures not being more than a guinea and a half. The divinity students at Glasgow are entirely exempted from the payment of fees, on which account a much larger salary is annexed to the theological chair than to any other in the university.

The general scheme of education at Glasgow is more systematic, and connected with a greater number of academical forms and distinctions, than that adopted in the Edinburgh college. Of the classes conducted by the different professors, there are five, to which the epithet *public* is distinctively applied, and which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole institution. These are the Latin, Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy classes; composing, in the order in which they have been mentioned, the *curriculum*, or complete course of college education. The student, who enters upon this course, is obliged by the laws of the university to devote one session of six months to each of the public classes; during which period he is subjected to a strict attendance upon the daily lectures and examinations, and is required to compose a certain number of exercises or essays upon subjects connected with the particular studies of each class. He is likewise much more completely controuled by the general forms and restraints of college discipline, than the students who have not entered upon this course of public education. He is obliged in the first instance to go through the ceremonies of matriculation, and afterwards to attend all the public meetings which are held in the common hall of the college. As a compensation for these restrictions, he is allowed to give his vote on different questions relating to the concerns of the college; to contend for the prizes proposed in the several classes, as well as for the public prizes of the university, and to offer himself for the degree of Master of Arts, after having accomplished his academical career. The public student is characterized externally by a scarlet gown, or *toga*, which hangs loosely from the shoulders over the whole body, and, when not invaded by the rents or rustiness of age, has an appearance far from displeasing. The *non togati*, or private students, as they are more commonly and familiarly termed, in their relation to the business and forms of the college, are placed very nearly on the same footing as the whole body of students at Edinburgh. They simply fee the professors, and attend the lectures: no restriction being imposed upon them as to the objects of their study,

or

or the punctuality and perseverance of their attention to these objects. The students of theology, medicine, mathematics, and law, as well as those engaged in the minor pursuits of natural history, elocution, &c. are all brought under the general description of *non togati*, unless connected at the same time with some one or other of the public classes, as is not unfrequently the case. The number of public and private students attending the college is usually very nearly equal. During the last session, the total number of students exceeded nine hundred, of whom, it is probable that about seven hundred were natives of Scotland, a hundred and fifty of Ireland, and that the remainder were either Englishmen or foreigners.

When a young man, of seventeen or eighteen years of age, enters the college with a view of becoming a public student, he not unfrequently omits the Latin and Greek classes, and beginning at once with that of logic, pursues his course forwards through the classes of moral and natural philosophy. This step, however, can only be taken where there is a considerable previous acquaintance with the Greek language, as the laws of the university render it necessary for every student, on entering into any one of the public classes, to submit himself to an examination from the professor of the preceding year, with a view of ascertaining the extent of his capacity and progress. Thus the student passing from the Latin to the Greek class, is examined by the professor of Latin: when he proceeds to the logic class, an examination is made of his proficiency in Greek; and the same system is pursued throughout his whole course of public study. These examinations, which take place during the second month of each session, are attended by the Principal of the college, and by the professor, into whose class the students to be examined are then entering. The ceremony is named a *profession*, or, not unfrequently, the *black stone examination*, from the circumstance of the student, *sub judice*, being seated on a large black stone chair before the professors. The whole transaction is of an imposing nature, and may certainly be regarded as productive of beneficial consequences to the prosperity of the college.

It may here not be uninteresting to follow the steps of the student through these several gradations of academical education, accompanying his progress by a brief account of the general mode of study pursued in each of the classes which have been mentioned.

Previously to his admission into the Latin or Humanity class, it is necessary that every student should have made himself acquainted with the rudiments of the language and with a few of the elementary writers.* In the instance of those who are residents in Glasgow or the

* At the Scotch universities, the term *Humanity* is usually and familiarly applied to this department of education. Perhaps the following may be the theory of this application. By the Latin writers the word *Humanitas* is employed to denote a cultivated intellect; a mind ameliorated and improved by an acquaintance with those liberal arts and sciences, which confer dignity upon the nature of man. In his oration for Archias, Cicero says, "ut me pro summo poeta, atque eruditissimo homine, dicentem, hoc concursu hominum literatissimorum

the neighbourhood, this is usually done by a continuance of four years at the public grammar school of the town; an institution well conducted and numerously attended. No peculiarity of moment is observable in the management of the public business of the Latin class. Passages from the different classics are appointed as objects for the attention of the student; examinations take place on these passages, and translations and exercises are prescribed with a view to expedite his progress in the acquirement of the language. That the instructions of the professor may be accommodated, in some measure, to the progress of the students, the class is divided into two bodies, the *seniores* and *juniores;* the former are those who have been among the *juniores* of the preceding year, and who still continue to pursue their Latin studies, though more immediately connected with the Greek class, the next in the order of succession. The number of students in the Humanity class has of late years considerably exceeded two hundred; few of these, however, are more than fifteen or sixteen years of age. The present professor of this department is Mr. Richardson, the author of some ingenious and interesting essays on the dramatic characters of Shakespeare.

The Greek class is the second into which the student enters, in the course of his public academical progress. At the commencement of the session, devoted to this study, he makes his profession of Latin, by submitting to an examination on a series of Latin authors, selected by himself for the occasion. A small prize is usually given to the student, whose merits in this examination have been the most conspicuous. In the Greek class, as well as the Latin, a division is established among the students, for the purpose of facilitating the general means of instruction, and of adapting it to different stages of acquirement. Among the *juniores*, even the rudiments of the language are taught by the professor; with this deviation, however, from the practice of common schools, that very much is here left to the private exertions of the students themselves: a youth, who cannot resign a few hours of his daily domestic leisure to this pursuit,

monum, hîc vestrâ humanitate patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac literarum paulo loqui liberius:" and again, "ab iis artibus quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet." During the middle ages, when the glooms of barbarity and superstition hung heavy over the west of Europe, a knowledge of the Latin language constituted the sole remaining link between the ignorance of the times and those improvements in civilization and the arts, which had been made in the preceding ages of the Roman empire. By a conversion, perfectly natural in this peculiar state of things, the medium of acquisition was substituted for the acquisition itself; and the term *humanitas* was employed to designate that language, through which alone literature and the arts then existed to mankind. This application was adopted in many of the academical institutions established at that period; and the teacher of the Latin language was synonimously termed the Professor of Humanity. It may be remarked, at the same time, that it has been usual at Glasgow to connect a series of lectures on the belles-lettres with the ordinary business of the Humanity class; a circumstance which seems, in some measure, to authorize the theory just stated with regard to the present application of this term.

must give up the competition with his fellows, and suffer himself to be thrown without opposition into the back-ground of the class. The present professor of Greek, Mr. Young, has occupied this chair during a period of more than thirty years, with the highest credit to himself, and with the most important advantage to the interests and success of the university. It is a circumstance much to be regretted, that the eminent talents and extensive literary acquirements of this gentleman are not more completely developed to the public view. To those more immediately connected with the college, he has long afforded a high gratification by an annual course of private Greek lectures; in which, the elucidation of some of the finest writers in the language, and an exposition of the general principles of the grammar, are conducted with a degree of philological acumen, of happy illustration, and nervous eloquence, which at once informs the understanding and refines the taste of the hearer.

The profession, or public examination, in Greek, is conducted on the same plan as that connected with the Latin department. The writers, from whose works selections are usually made for this purpose, are Homer, Anacreon, Sophocles, Euripides, Xenophon, and Demosthenes: a prize is generally given to those who distinguish themselves on the occasion. Having passed through this ordeal, the student enters into the logic or first of the philosophy classes. The zeal, perseverance, and ability of Professor gardine have long annexed a high degree of reputation to this department; and the lively emulation and animated industry which his judicious management creates among the students, have probably been the means of begetting in many a youthful mind that ardent love of philosophical pursuit, which impresses so noble a distinction on the after character of the man. Two hours are each day devoted to the business of this class; the first occupied by the lecture of the professor, to which the private as well as public students are admitted; the second exclusively confined to the examinations, and to a recitation of the essays composed by the public students. In his course of lectures, Professor Jardine has very judiciously refrained from entering with minuteness into the principles of the Aristotelian logic. The attention of the student is chiefly directed to a general view of the philosophy of the human mind; to a consideration of the origin and progress of language and of the several varieties of grammar, style and composition; and to a review of the different opinions with regard to the nature and modifications of taste. To assist his progress in these studies, and to communicate the habits of writing with facility and elegance of style, a series of essays is prescribed on subjects immediately connected with the business of the course. These essays are read in the class, and publicly commented upon by the professor: occasionally, the exercise prescribed to one student is a critique upon the performance of another; a practice which, though disadvantageous on some accounts, is certainly, upon the whole, beneficial, from the powerful stimulus which it gives to the respective energies of the youthful writer and reviewer.

Having

Having made his profession of logic, by an examination conducted with considerable strictness, the student devotes the following session to the studies of the ethical or moral philosophy class. The distinguished reputation which this chair has derived from the venerable names of Hutcheson, of Smith, and of Reid, is still continued to it by the talents and exertions of Professor Mylne, whose lectures are characterized by an acuteness of reasoning and a liberality of sentiment, highly creditable to himself and advantageous to the interests of the college. The metaphysical opinions of this gentleman differ in many essential particulars from those of his predecessor, Dr. Reid; and may, perhaps, upon the whole, be regarded as displaying a more general consistency with reason, and a greater freedom from the prejudices and partialities natural to a controversialist. On all the disputed points, however, in metaphysics and morals, Mr. Mylne studiously avoids the expression of any decided sentiment on his own part, while he endeavours to communicate to his students that clear and impartial understanding of the opposed arguments, which may furnish the most secure foundation for their own reasoning and conclusions. No examinations are connected with the business of this class, but essays are composed and publicly read, the subjects of which are, in some instances, prescribed by the professor; more frequently, however, the choice is committed to the discretion of the students themselves. Much attention is usually paid to the style and matter of these compositions, as upon their comparative excellence depend, in a great measure, the decision and distribution of the prizes at the close of the session. The subjects are not unfrequently those of a controversial nature; and the practical student of the human mind might here be gratified by an observation of the state and progress of new-born opinions, on questions which have agitated the learned world through so many succeeding ages and generations of men.

From the moral philosophy class the student passes forward to the last in succession of the public classes, that of natural philosophy. The clearness and precision with which Dr. Meikleham, the professor of this department, illustrates the general principles of physics by the aid of mathematical reasoning, experience a most insufficient return in the languor and indifference with which all studies, having a relation to mathematical science, are here received. At this part of his academical career, the energies of the student seem to be suddenly suspended: even those youths, whose industry and abilities have enabled them to occupy the most eminent situation in the preceding classes, here relax all the vigour of their exertions, and sink silently and gradually into that dull fraternity, with which they had before been so proudly contrasted. An opinion, indeed, seems to have established itself among the students, that physical science is an object of inferior moment in a course of general study; that it is a pursuit of a lower and less dignified cast than the abstract philosophy of mind and morals. There may be some doubt as to the most efficacious mode of counteracting the prevalence of this opinion: none, however, can possibly exist as to the propriety or utility of such a counteraction. In connection

nection with the business of the natural philosophy class, Dr. Meikleham delivers a course of experimental philosophy, which likewise meets with much less attention than might be expected, from the interesting and important nature of the subject.

(To be continued.)

EDITIO PRINCEPS OF VIRGIL.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

HAVING lately met with a paragraph in the Morning Chronicle, stating that the Editio Princeps of Virgil was not printed at Venice in the year 1470, as was generally supposed, but at Rome, prior to that time, I should like to have the opinion of some of your classical readers on this subject, and shall therefore request the favour of its insertion in your useful and widely-circulated Miscellany.

"It has lately been ascertained, that the first edition of Virgil was not printed at Venice in 1470, as asserted by Fabricius and De Bure, but at Rome, by Sweynheym and Pannarts. It is extremely scarce, and the only copy ever brought into England is in the library of Earl Spencer. It contains the Eclogues and Georgics, on 270 leaves of folio paper, with thirty-two lines on a page. The exact date of this edition cannot be decided, but it is supposed to have been printed between 1466 and 1469."

Morning Chronicle, Nov. 4th, 1807.

This edition is mentioned by Dibdin in his Guide to the Classics, where it is said that the letters *y*, *v*, *and æ* do not appear in it. If any of your correspondents, who may happen to have seen this edition, would communicate to me, through the medium of your Magazine, what letters are substituted in their stead, they will much oblige, Sir, your constant reader,

S. R.

Threadneedle-street, 7th Nov. 1807.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE GULPH AND TERRITORY OF CATARO, ON THE COAST OF THE ADRIATIC.

Sir,

THE following remarks, relative to the little State of Cataro, may probably at this moment be thought interesting to some of your numerous readers. The noise it lately made in the political world, as affording Bonaparte a pretext of furthering his designs on the degradation of Germany, induce me to suppose, that his

his recent acquisition of it, by the treaty of Tilsit, renders it still worthy of attention; especially as it enables him to hasten those plans of conquest in the south of Europe, which he has doubtless long since resolved upon. A residence of several weeks on the spot has enabled me to make these observations. I therefore flatter myself they will prove more accurate than any I have hitherto seen made public, and that, notwithstanding their irregularity and imperfections, they may be honoured by insertion in the Athenæum.

The Gulf of Cataro is said to be the most remarkable harbour in the Adriatic, and I doubt whether for security it has its equal in Europe. It is situated on the eastern shore of this sea, bounded on one part by the northern extremity of the Turkish province of Albania, and on the other by the republic of Ragusa* and the chain of rocks known by the name of *Montenegro*. The whole of this harbour is formed by two gulfs, communicating by a narrow passage, and lying nearly parallel to each other. The outer bason is by far the most extensive, being at least 15 miles long S. S. E. and N. N. W. and in several places four or five miles broad. The other does not exceed 11 miles long, and in its greatest breadth not more than a mile and half or two miles wide. The former bason was anciently called *Sinus Rizzonicus*, and opens to the sea by a narrow passage called "*Le Bocche di Cataro*," or "*The Mouths of Cataro.*" The name here given to it by the Venetians has led many to suppose, that a river here emptied itself into the Adriatic by several branches; but the fact is, there is no river in the case, for this harbour is a creek of the sea, running considerably, as we have just described, into the land; and two small rocks at the entrance, by subdividing it into three passages, have given origin to the pompous appellation of "*the Mouths*" of Cataro. The best channel for all sorts of shipping to enter the harbour is that to the north of the largest rock, where we have 35 fathom water almost close in shore. Ships never pass between the islets, though small vessels may navigate with safety, between them and the main land to the south. On entering this canal which leads to the outer bason, there is good anchorage to starboard at 18 fathom in a small bay, called by the mariners "*Il Porto di Rose.*" On your entrance into the harbour, the appearance of it is uncommonly grand and romantic. On every side the coast rises abruptly into lofty craggy mountains, often enveloped in clouds, at the foot of which the land is agreeably diversified by cultivated spots of ground. The town and fortress of *Castel Nuovo*, situated on a woody declivity, and just opposite the entrance of the harbour, adds considerably to the beauty of the scene; serving at once as a picturesque object, and the usual landmark for the anchorage of men of war. I beg, however, it be understood, that what I here mean by *anchorage* is merely the spot *generally* fixed upon for the convenience of watering, or communication with the shore; for in any part of the whole extent of this extensive harbour,

* This late flourishing little republic has not long since been seized by the French, and is now attached to the government of Dalmatia.

harbour, including both basons, ships of any size may anchor in perfect security, and that within a few yards of the shore. Squalls from the mountains are frequent here in autumn, and very violent, but the ground is so firm, that I never heard an instance of ships drifting in consequence, though at single anchor.

The fortress of *Castel Nuovo* in the year 1373 belonged to Juandes, king of Bosnia; it afterwards fell under the power of the Turks, and in 1538 was attacked by the combined forces of the Christian powers, then leagued against Sultan Soliman the second. It was taken after a short resistance, and the garrison, consisting of 2000 Turks, were made slaves. In the following year, the celebrated Barbarossa attacked the place by sea and land, and notwithstanding a most obstinate resistance of the Spanish garrison, under Francis Sarmiento, it was retaken by assault, and every Christian found in the place put to the sword. The fortifications are now in a ruinous state, especially towards the sea, which, from their appearance, evidently prove that they were principally reduced to their present condition by the shock of an earthquake. On the land side they were never strong, for all the defence of the town consists in a single wall, flanked by a few towers, and a small castle, now falling to ruins. On an eminence above the town there is also another castle, called Fort Espagnuol, built, no doubt, as its name implies, by the Spaniards. This, in fact, is the strongest post of the whole, but ill supplied with water. Wretched as this little town is in itself, the traveller who is sensible to the animated feelings which the sublime beauties of nature never fail to excite in her admirers, will here find ample subject of contemplation in the charms of the surrounding scenery. The pleasure I even now experience in the recollection of this spot, compels me to lead my readers to the woody paths of this romantic hill, from whence every now and then the distant prospect of Montenegro, bounding the picturesque expanse of the harbour, bursts upon the view—the sterile appearance of which mountain, with its snowy summit, forms an admirable contrast to the charming grove through which we ramble. The oak, the fig-tree, and the olive, often spreading branches from the crevices of a suspended rock, afford us a delightful shade, whilst the heath and myrtle flourish in wild luxuriance at our feet. However, a proper conception of the grandeur and beauty of the Gulf of Cataro can only be formed by a sail to its very extremity. My curiosity had often been excited by the accounts I had heard of this passage; I therefore took an opportunity of gratifying it. I have already remarked, that this gulf is composed of two capacious basons, communicating by a narrow pass, and lying nearly parallel to each other. We coasted along the shore to our left (which gradually rose from the water into a steep hill, cultivated nearly to its summit into vineyards) and at length entered the narrow pass that leads to the inner bason. The shore on both sides of the passage is here very high, and the water deep enough, even close to the shore, to admit a first-rate man of war to enter it with safety. Having proceeded through this passage, a most grand and awful prospect at once opened upon us. We found

found ourselves enclosed, as it were, in a vast lake, the eastern side of which was shut up by the craggy rocks of Montenegro; on the opposite side rose a lofty mountain, relieving the eye with its groves and habitations from a contemplation of the rough, though majestic steeps, that on every other side surrounded us. At the foot of these rocks, and nearly opposite the passage, is situated the small town of Perasto, inhabited by Catholic families, who have built two picturesque little convents on two small islands at a short distance to the north of the town. We steered down the gulf, about seven or eight miles further towards Cataro: it was evening, and the shade of rocks rising perpendicularly from the water to the height of three or four thousand feet, cast a pleasing gloom over a landscape occasionally brightened by the rays of the setting sun, which beautifully gleamed along their summits. To complete the scene, we observed groupes of men, women, and children, variously employed in their evening amusements, whose cottages bore the marks of moderate wealth and a happy population. They all saluted us very politely as we passed; and, if I may judge by appearances, they seemed as content as they were civil. In sailing along this shore, I was particularly struck with the noisy shrill tones of the Cicada, an insect whose tribe is extremely numerous in this part of Europe. So loud was the chirping in this instance, that we heard it most distinctly at a distance of three quarters of a mile from the grove in which they held their *riotous* assembly. There was something, however, peculiarly merry and enlivening in the sound. No wonder, then, that the Cicada was a favourite of Anacreon, from whose ode addressed to it, as elegantly translated by Mr. Moore, I beg to make these extracts.

"Oh thou, of all creation blest,
Sweet insect! that delight'st to rest
Upon the wild wood's leafy tops,
To drink the dew that morning drops,
And chirp thy song with such a glee,
That happiest kings may envy thee!
"The Muses love thy shrilly tone,
Apollo calls thee all his own;
'Twas he who gave that voice to thee,
'Tis he who tunes thy minstrelsy."

The town of Cataro is the capital of this little state, remarkable only for its peculiar situation. It is built at the very extremity of the inner bason, in a spot where the surrounding rocks approach on all sides so closely, that you see the town but when you are close upon it. The foot of Montenegro, the loftiest mountain of the chain, serves for its foundation, whose steep and craggy sides impend over it most awfully, and for several hours of the day seem to bury it in their shade. This town is tolerably neat, but not large, nor half so populous as the number of decayed houses denote it to have formerly been, under the Venetian government. It may probably still contain about

800

800 inhabitants. Its singular situation renders it uncommonly hot in the summer, in consequence of the reflection of the rays of the sun from the rocks. From their situation, however, the inhabitants derive one permanent advantage; for the snow which falls during the winter, lodging in the hollows of Montenegro, where it continues throughout the year in the higher regions of the mountain, affords them at all times a plentiful supply of ice; an article not only of luxury but of necessity, to support the excessive heat of the summer months. The fortifications of Cataro towards the water are regular, and flanked by strong bastions. On the land side, they are somewhat remarkable, from the nature of the situation. A lofty conical rock, rising perpendicularly five or six hundred feet from the base of Montenegro, is considerably detached from the main body of the mountain, about mid-way of its height from the ground. The whole of this rock has been enclosed within the fortifications, by carrying lines along the sides even to the summit of it, by which means any desultory attack from the heights above (which otherwise would have been practicable) is rendered abortive. These lines are constructed *en echellon*, similar, in fact, to those which run up the rock of Gibraltar. They have, no doubt, been a work of considerable difficulty; for, besides having galleries, with loop-holes for musketry, they are further defended by cannon placed on the most commanding angles, even to the very top of the rock, where a regular platform, mounted with several pieces of artillery, serves the purpose of a citadel. These fortifications, as well as the town, were built by the Venetians, who established their authority in this state about the time that they extended their dominion over the whole province of Dalmatia, the Ionian islands, and several parts of the Morea. The inhabitants of this town are principally Catholics, being most of them descendants of Italian families, and they have a bishop, dependant, however, on the archbishopric of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. There are several Greeks also among them, of some consideration, who support their consequence by having the bulk of the natives of their persuasion; for it cannot be denied, that even in this petty state, jealousy and religious animosity are often carried on with a heat and vehemence that would *do honour* to a mighty kingdom.

(To be continued.)

OMNIANA.

60. *The Birth-day of the World.*

The birth-day of the world was very logically ascertained in a provincial council held at Jerusalem about the year 200, by command of pope Victor against the Quartodecimans. The venerable Bede (in Comm. de Æquinoct. Vern.) supplies the mode of proof. "When the multitude of priests were assembled together, then Theophylus, the

the bishop, produced the authority sent unto him by pope Victor, and explained what had been enjoined him. Then all the bishops made answer—unless it be first examined how the world was at the beginning, nothing salutary can be ordained respecting the observation of Easter. And they said, what day can we believe to have been the first except Sunday? And Theophylus said, 'prove this which ye say.' Then the bishops said, 'according to the authority of the scriptures, the evening and the morning were the first day, and in like manner they were the second and the third, and the fourth and the fifth, and the sixth and the seventh, and on the seventh day, which was called the sabbath, the Lord rested from all his works: therefore, since Saturday, which is the sabbath, was the last day, which but Sunday could have been the first? Then said Theophylus, 'Lo, ye have proved that Sunday was the first day, what say ye now concerning the seasons? for there are four times or seasons in the year—spring, summer, autumn, and winter; which of these was the first?' The bishops answered, 'spring;' and Theophylus said, 'prove this which ye say.' Then the bishops said, 'it is written, the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself after his kind; but this is in the spring.' Then said Theophylus, 'in what place do you believe the heat of the world to have been? in the beginning of the season, or in the middle, or in the end?' And the bishops answered, 'in the equinox, or the eighth of the kalends of April.' And Theophylus said, 'prove this which ye say.' Then they answered, 'it is written, God made the the light, and called the light day; and he made the darkness, and called the darkness night; and he divided the light and the darkness into equal parts.' Then said Theophylus, 'lo, ye have proved the day and the season. What think ye now concerning the moon; was it created when increasing, or when full, or on the wane?' And the bishops answered, 'full.' And he said, 'prove this which ye say.' Then they answered, 'God made two great luminaries, and placed them in the firmament of the heavens, that they might give light upon the earth; the greater luminary in the beginning of the day, the lesser one in the beginning of the night. It could not have been thus, unless it were full.' Now, therefore, let us see how the world was made at the beginning: it was made upon a Sunday, in the spring, at the equinox, which is on the 8th of the kalends of April, and at the full of the moon.

According to the form of a Border Oath, the work of creation began by night. "You shall swear by heaven above you, hell beneath you, by your part of Paradise, *by all that God made in six days and seven nights*, and by God himself, you are whart out sackless of art, part, way, witting, ridd, kenning, having, or recetting of any of the goods and chattells named in this bill. So help me God."

This, however, is assertion without proof, and would not have been admitted by Theophylus and his bishops.

61. *Omar* II.

Mogiouschon, an author famous for his visions, asserted that he had seen Omar 2d in Paradise, reposing upon the bosom of the Prophet, having Abubeker at his right hand, and the first Omar at his left. Astonished to see this preference over the two first Caliphs given to Omar-ebn-Abdalazis, Mogiouschon asked an angel the reason, who replied, that Abubeker and Omar had exercised justice, and practised the law in the first ages and fervour of their religion; but that Omar-ebn-Abdalazis had surpassed them in merit, because he exercised the same virtues in an age of injustice and corruption.

62. *Tomb-flies.*

When the French, in their war with Pedro, of Aragon, took Gerona, a swarm of white flies is said to have proceeded from the body of St. *Narcis*, in the church of St. *Phelin* (I copy the names as they stand in the Catalan author) which stung the French, and occasioned such a mortality, that they evacuated the city. This is so extraordinary a miracle that there is probably some truth in it, because miracle-mongers have never the least invention, and because a curious fact in confirmation of it is to be found in the Monthly Magazine for December, 1805. "In preparing for the foundation of the New Church at Lewes, it became necessary to disturb the mouldering bones of the long defunct, and in the prosecution of that unavoidable business, a leaden coffin was taken up, which, on being opened, exhibited the complete skeleton of a body that had been interred about sixty years, whose leg and thigh bones, to the utter astonishment of all present, were covered with myriads of flies (of a species, perhaps, totally unknown to the naturalist) as active and strong on the wing as gnats flying in the air, on the finest evening in summer. The wings of this non-descript are white, and for distinction's sake the spectators gave it the name of the coffin-fly. The lead was perfectly sound, and presented not the least chink or crevice for the admission of air. The moisture of the flesh had not yet left the bones, and the fallen beard lay on the under jaw."

Such a swarm of white flies very probably proceeded from the Saint's coffin; that he produced them by virtue of his saintship, and that they produced the infection among the French, would be believed in that age by all parties.

63.

I have a book, the author of which must have been in a violent passion during the whole time that he was writing it, and certainly had not cooled when he penned the title page.

The Candor and Good-Nature of Englishmen exemplified, in their *deliberate*, *cautious*, and *charitable* way of characterizing the Customs, Manners, Constitution, and Religion of Neighbouring Nations, of which their own Authors are every where produced as Vouchers; their *moderate*, *equitable*, and *humane* mode of Governing States dependent on them; their *elevated*, *courteous*, and *conciliating* Stile and Deportment,

Deportment, on all Occasions; WITH, IN PARTICULAR, a true and well-supported specimen of the *ingenuous* and *liberal* manner in which they carry on Religious Controversy. By Thomas O'Brien Mac Mahon.

This book contains one very amusing passage. 'You sent out the children of your princes, and sometimes your princes in person, to enlighten this kingdom, then sitting in utter darkness: and how have they recompensed you? Why, after lawlessly distributing your estates, possessed for thirteen centuries or more by your illustrious families, whose antiquity and nobility, if equalled by any nation in the world, none but the immutable God of Abraham's ever beloved and chosen, though at present wandering and afflicted, people surpasses; after, I say, seizing on your inheritances, and flinging them among their *Cocks*, *Hens*, *Crows*, *Rooks*, *Daws*, *Wolves*, *Lions*, *Foxes*, *Rams*, *Bulls*, *Hogs*, and other birds and beasts of prey; or vesting them in the sweepings of their jails, their *Smallwoods*, *Dolittles*, *Barebones*, *Strangeways*, *Smarts*, *Sharps*, *Tarts*, *Sterns*, *Churls*, and *Savages*; their *Greens*, *Blacks*, *Browns*, *Greys*, and *Whites*; their *Smiths*, *Carpenters*, *Brewers*, *Barbers*, *Bakers*, and *Taylors*; their *Suttlers*, *Cutlers*, *Butlers*, *Trustlers*, and *Jugglers*; their *Norths*, *Souths*, *and Wests*; their *Fields*, *Bows*, *Streels*, *and Lanes*; their *Tom's sons*, *John's sons*, *Will's sons*, *James's sons*, *Dick's sons*, and *Wat's sons*; their *Shorts*, *Longs*, *Lows*, *Flats*, and *Squats*; their *Packs*, *Slacks*, *Tacks*, and *Jacks*; and to complete their ingratitude and injustice, they transported a cargo of notorious traitors to the Divine Majesty among you, impiously calling the filthy lumber, *Ministers of God's Word*.'

64.

A very odd argument was invented, to show that Solan Geese might lawfully be eaten on fast days; and a still more extraordinary one in reply to it. It is scarcely necessary to premise that these *Bernacles* were, according to common opinion, "fowles lyke to wylde ghees, which growen wonderly upon trees, as it were nature wrought agayne kynde. Men of relygyon ete bernacles on fastynge dayes, by cause they ben not engendred of flesshe, wherin as me thynketh they erre. For reason is agaynste that. For yf a man had eten of Adam's legge, he had eten flesshe, and yet Adam was not engendred of fader and moder, but that flesshe came wonderly of the erthe, and so this flesshe cometh wonderly of the tree." *Polycronycon*, *Lib.* i. *cap.* 32.

The French, says Ledwich, eat the macreuse, or sea duck, as being fish and not fowl. It is a remark of the honest Quaker, Dr. Rutty, that they who can believe bread to be flesh, may well be excused for believing flesh to be fish.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE EARLY LYRIC WRITERS OF GREECE.

THE relation which poetry in general bears to prose, lyric poetry may be considered as bearing to the other kinds of metrical composition. All poetry was probably in its origin lyric, that is, adapted for recitation or song with the accompaniment of music, and distinguished by the utmost boldness of thought and expression. We have in Homer a fine picture of Achilles, singing the exploits of heroes to the sound of his lyre.

Τῇ ὄγε θυμὸν τερπεν, ἀειδε δ' ἀεθλα ἀνδρων.

With this he soothes his angry soul, and sings
The immortal deeds of heroes and of kings.
Pope.

Poetry, it may likewise be supposed, took its origin in the strong emotions incident to a contemplative mind, when penetrated by the admiration of nature, or elevated with the desire of glory, which impart a new colouring to objects, present them under different relations, and people the universe with the creations of fancy. This is the true inspiration of the poet, under the influence of which he gives vent to the feelings of his mind in language of correspondent ardour.

Tunc effert animi motus interprete lingua.

The early character of poetic composition must consequently have been bold, fervid, and irregular, marked by a rapid flow of ideas, with little order, and frequent and sudden transitions and digressions; abounding with strong and harsh metaphors, partly on account of the poverty of language, and partly because an exalted imagination loves to sport with custom, and hazard bold and untried combinations of expression. The most ancient poetry would thus be strongly impressed with those features, which are now considered as peculiarly characteristic of lyric composition.

The operations of the imagination itself gradually become subject to rules. Language is enriched; styles are distinguished, and appropriated to different subjects. Poetry itself, when employed in narration or description, adopted a tone less elevated than that which it had formerly maintained. When reason began to share the dominion of imagination, the shackles of metrical modulation were thrown aside, and prose employed to convey the dictates of sober truth.

After the complete discrimination of the different modes of composition had taken place, the ode, receiving its proper form, aimed to unite something of the boldness of unrestrained nature with the regularity and elegance of art. All the variety of thought was studied, which was consistent with a general unity of subject. While the liberty

liberty of the poet was asserted by the variation of his measures, his subjection to art was acknowledged by the regularity of their periodical recurrence. His language was still lofty, and his metaphors bold and frequent, but much moderated by an improved sense of elegance and propriety.

Various modes of lyric poetry, distinguished according to their subject and style, are spoken of by the ancient writers. We shall here mention only the Dithyrambus, the Nomos, and the Scolium.

The Dithyrambus was a poem employed to celebrate the praises of Bacchus, in a style of enthusiasm suited to the character of the deity to whose honour it was devoted.

Ὡς Διωνυσοι' ἀνακτος καλον ἐξαρξαι μελος
Οἶδα διθυραμβον, οινῳ συνεχεμυωθεις φρενας.
Archil.

Schmidt* appears to have investigated the history of this species of poetry with more attention than any other author. He enumerates six characteristics of the Dithyrambic ode, in which he is followed by other writers. The first is, the use of long and intricate compound words, one of which he invents for the purpose of exemplification,† filling an entire hexameter, and intended to describe the character of the Christian, as combating with the world, the dragon, hell, sin, and the flesh. We cannot, however, suppose that such monsters were ever employed by the ancients, except in ridicule and burlesque. Of bold compositions of words, Pindar supplies many examples in his remaining works. The second character of the Dithyrambus is, the employment of harsh, bold, and mixed metaphors, as when Pindar describes a plain, as by its nakedness obedient to the sharp rays of the sun, and Archilochus, in the fragment just cited, speaks of himself as thunderstruck in his mind by wine. Thirdly, it employed harsh constructions of syntax, and bold and obscure inversions, of which many instances occur in Pindar, and the choruses of the dramatic poets. The remaining marks assigned to this species of poetry are a negligent arrangement of the thoughts, irregularity of numbers, and the employment of the Phrygian harmony, which was wild and vehement. The principal circumstances of this description are, however, deduced only from conjecture, and are equally applicable to other modes of lyric poetry, being in fact chiefly drawn from the writings of Pindar. All that can be said is, that the Dithyrambus affected the utmost allowable liberties of composition, as appears from many testimonies, and especially that of Horace;

Seu per audaces nova Dithyrambos
Verba devolvit; numerisque fertur
Lege solutis.

The

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* In an academical oration annexed to his edition of Pindar.

† Κοσμοδρακοντοπαιδοπαμπαλαδοπαγκομαχοντα.

The origin of the name is exceedingly obscure. We only know that it was a title of Bacchus himself, no less than of the poem devoted to his praise. The etymological conjectures of the grammarians, it would be useless to repeat. Nor is the first employment of Dithyrambic poetry involved in less obscurity. If the lines of Archilochus, which make mention of it, be genuine, they destroy the pretensions of many of the candidates mentioned by the ancients.

The Nomos was a song sacred to Apollo, but the peculiarities of its composition and the musical performance to which it was adapted are little understood.

Of the Scolium, various examples are still extant. Scolia were short poems sung at banquets, and, what is rather remarkable, usually inculcated some moral or heroic sentiment. Two of the remaining poems of this description are of remarkable beauty. One is familiar to every reader by the translation which Johnson has given of it in the Rambler, in which, he says, the power of health in "exalting the happiness of life, heightening the gifts of fortune, and adding enjoyment to possession, is inculcated with so much force and beauty, that no one, who has ever languished under the discomforts and infirmities of a lingering disease, can read it without feeling the images dance in his heart, and adding from his own experience new vigour to the wish, and from his own imagination new colours to the picture." The author is Ariphro, a poet of Sicyon, whose exact age is unknown, but who probably flourished many centuries before the Christian æra. The other poem alluded to is the well known song of Callistratus, in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton.

The Scolia are said to have taken this name from the irregularity of the succession in which they were sung by the guests. The person who sang the Scolium held at the same time a branch of myrtle in his hand.

As heroic poetry flourished in Ionia, and the drama in Attica, so the Æolian colonies, and especially Lesbos, were the principal seats of the lyric muse.

Terpander is one of the earliest of the lyric poets whose names we find on record. The exact period when he flourished is doubtful, some accounts placing him 680, others 650 years before our common æra. He was a native of Antissa in the island of Lesbos. He is said to have gained various prizes at the public games of Greece. He extended the powers of the lyre by the addition of three strings to the four which that instrument before possessed. The Ephori of Lacedæmon, we are told, jealous of ancient simplicity, punished this innovation by a fine. Terpander composed musical airs, and was the inventor of some new measures in poetry.

Alcman is likewise numbered among the fathers of lyric poetry. He lived about 670 years B. C. By some he is said to have been a Sardian, by others, a citizen of Messoa, one of the divisions of Sparta. Sardis was probably the place of his birth, Sparta his adopted country. He is described as immoderately attached to the pleasures of love and the table, and perished by a most loathsome disease. He wrote

wrote six books of odes, of which only a few trifling fragments are preserved. His writings were long held in great esteem at Sparta. We find the name of this poet sometimes written Alcmæon.

Arion, of Methymna, who lived 650 years B. C. was a celebrated writer of Dithyrambics, and the invention of that species of composition is by some authors, though erroneously, ascribed to him. The trite story of his preservation from the waves by a dolphin, is too well known to be repeated.

Alcæus and *Sappho* were contemporary natives of Lesbos, and flourished at Mitylene about six centuries before the Christian æra. Though Alcæus was ranked among the chief poets of Greece, few particulars of his life have reached our time. He was not less known in arms and civil tumults than by his attachment to the muse. In an unsuccessful battle with the Athenians, he, however, made his escape by a disgraceful flight, and his arms were suspended in the temple of Minerva at Sigeum. He was associated with Pittacus in expelling the tyrant of Mitylene, but afterwards engaged in opposition to his administration, and was banished. He afterwards returned, and received his pardon. He is said to have conceived an affection for his contemporary, and rival in genius, Sappho, but told her that he blushed to reveal what he felt. You would not have blushed, retorted the poetess, had you not entertained a guilty purpose in your heart.

This poet wrote in the Aeolic dialect. A few fragments have been preserved by different ancient writers, and inserted in various collections. One of them, from Aristides, on the true nature of a city, has been finely paraphrased by Sir W. Jones.

Alcæus composed his odes in short strophes, like most of those of Horace, not in long stanzas, with epodes, like those of Stesichorus and Pindar. (Dion. Hal. de Struct. Or. xix.) He frequently employed that fine measure which from him is denominated Alcaic, and specimens of which occur among his fragments.

The subjects of his lyre were various. Sometimes he sang the praises of love and wine; at other times, in bolder strains, he directed his thunders against tyrants and their adherents, or described the adventures and hardships of his own life. Quintilian bestows high praise upon him. Alcæus in parte operis aureo plectro merito donatur, qua tyrannos insectatur: multum etiam moribus confert; in eloquendo quoque brevis, et magnificus, et diligens, plerumque Homero similis, sed in lusus et amores descendit, majoribus tamen aptior.

The Scolium in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton, has been ascribed to Alcæus, and printed among his fragments. This supposition, however, involves a gross anachronism, as Alcæus preceded the age of those patriots by nearly a century. Callistratus is mentioned by Hesychius as the author of the poem in question.

Sappho was likewise a native of Mitylene, the chief city of Lesbos, and a colony of the Æolians. Her misfortunes have united with her talents to render her name memorable. Her parents were Scamandronymus and Clide. The principal incident recorded respecting her life,

life, is her unfortunate love for Phaon, by whom her affection was rejected, and whom she is said to have followed into Sicily. At length in despair she cast herself headlong from the promontory of Leucas, and perished in the waves. From Horace we learn that she complained of the persecutions of her countrywomen, perhaps jealous of her superior merit, or perhaps scandalized by the licentiousness of her manners.

Very different opinions have been entertained respecting the character of this celebrated female. Several of the ancients have brought charges against her, which imply the utmost profligacy of manners, and to which, were the evidence by which they are supported even stronger than it appears, credit could not without reluctance be given. In opposition to them, it is urged by her apologists that they are only mentioned by writers of an age comparatively recent. It is conjectured that her flight to Sicily was constrained either by jealousy of her talents, or as the punishment of some political intrigue in which she was engaged. It must, however, be confessed, that the language of her fragments tends to support the supposition, that she was subject to the dominion of the passions, to which her muse was devoted, in a greater degree than was consistent either with her peace of mind or her virtue.*

Whatever estimate be formed of the character of Sappho, her talents are by no means dubious. She was reckoned a tenth muse, and placed without controversy at the head of the female writers of Greece.

Ουνομα μεν Σαπφω, τοσσον δ'υπερεσχεν αοιδων
Θηλειων, ανδρων οσσον 'ο Μαιονιδης.

Besides some smaller fragments, two beautiful odes have been preserved by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Longinus, which merit all the praises which have been bestowed on them.

Nine books of the poems of Sappho are mentioned. She is said to have been the inventress of the celebrated stanza which bears her name, and in which her two principal fragments are composed.

Erinna is mentioned as a contemporary of Sappho. Some epigrams remain under her name, and an ode, preserved by Stobæus, inscribed εις την Ρωμην, which presents a remarkable instance of ambiguity, as critics have not hitherto been able to determine, whether it is written in celebration of the city of Rome, or of the personified quality of strength. If the former be the case, it cannot be the work of the celebrated Erinna.

Stesichorus also flourished nearly at the same period. He was a native of Himera, in Sicily, and died at Catara, in the same island. Quintilian highly praises his sublimity, at the same time reprehending the redundancies into which he was sometimes betrayed. Distinguished honours were paid to his memory in his native island. A few

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few of his fragments are collected among the remains of the lyric poets.

Ibicus flourished, A. C. 552. He was born in Italy or Sicily, and wrote seven books of odes in the Doric dialect.

Anacreon was a native of Teos, a maritime city of Ionia. His father is by some named Scythinus, by others Eumelus. In addition to these names Suidas also mentions those of Parthenius and Aristocritus. Writers differ respecting the time in which he flourished, a variation probably occasioned by the length of his life. He is commonly placed by chronologers at 532 B. C. He was a contemporary of Cyrus, Polycrates, and Hipparchus. It is said that with his countrymen, being compelled by a Persian commander to fly from his native city, he settled at Abdera, in Thrace. He repaired to Samos, under the tyranny of Polycrates, with whom he lived in habits of friendship. He was afterwards, according to Plato, invited to Athens by Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, who received him with distinguished honour. He lived to extreme old age, and, according to some authors, had the misfortune to be choaked by the stone of a grape.

The poetry of Anacreon was wholly devoted to pleasure. "Anacreontis quidem tota poesis est amatoria." (Cic. Tusc. Disp.) There are remaining under his name fifty-five odes, with a considerable number of fragments collected from ancient authors, and sixteen epigrams. These odes have been much admired on account of a simplicity and sprightliness, which it has been found difficult to imitate. They were first published by H. Stephanus, 1554, from two MSS. of which he has given no very distinct account. He speaks of one as written on vellum, and the other on the bark of a tree, of such antiquity as to be nearly illegible. One of these MSS. he is said to have brought from Italy, and to have obtained the other from an Englishman named Clement, a friend of Sir Thomas More. These MSS. have disappeared, and no further account can be given of them, except that they are said to have been destroyed by the hands of the editor. The genuineness of these odes was somewhat suspected on their first appearance. That they are not modern fabrications, was, however, ascertained by the discovery of the celebrated Vatican MS. of the Anthology of Cephalas, which likewise contains the odes of Anacreon in a different order from that of Stephanus, and is ascribed to the tenth century.

Whether these productions are all to be ascribed to the Teian bard, whose name they bear, may still be doubted; and many learned men have freely avowed their suspicions.* Of the many passages quoted by the ancients from the writings of Anacreon, it is observed that scarcely a single expression is to be found in the odes now extant. The seventeenth and thirty-eighth of the present collection are, however, quoted by Gellius and Hephestio. The rare occurrence of the Ionic dialect in these poems is also supposed to furnish an argument against their genuineness. It seems, therefore, probable that many,

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or perhaps most of these performances, are rather to be considered as ingenious and happy imitations of Anacreon, than as his real works. In general, however, if compared with those, which are allowed to be the productions of that poet, they are not unworthy of the name which they bear.

Simonides, the son of Leoprepes, was born in the island of Ceos, 558 B. C. He was celebrated, both as a poet and philosopher. He lived in friendship with the chief persons of his age, among whom are mentioned, Hipparchus, the Athenian; Pausanias, king of Sparta; Themistocles; and Hiero, king of Syracuse, over whom his influence is said to have been exerted for the most beneficial purposes. He gained, according to his own testimony, fifty-six prizes in contests of genius. The addition of an eighth chord to the lyre is ascribed to him, as is likewise the introduction of some of the compound letters of the Greek alphabet, and the invention of an artificial system of memory. Such was the degree of excellence in which he possessed that faculty of the mind, that he boasted at the age of eighty, that he surpassed all mankind in his powers of recollection. Order he asserted to be the principal instrument of memory, which maxim is said to have been impressed on him by a miraculous event, the relation of which Cicero has thought fit to adorn with the beauties of his style. Simonides is frequently reproached by the ancients with the vice of avarice.

οὐ γὰρ ἐργάτην τρέφω
Τὴν μουσάν, ὡς ὁ Κεῖος Τλλιχου υἱπους.

Callimachi, fr.

Simonides died 468 B. C. at the age of ninety. The fragments of this writer, with those of some other poets of the same name, are printed in the Analecta of Brunck. They consist of lyric extracts, Iambics, remnants of elegies, and epigrams. As a poet, Simonides excelled in tenderness and pathos, of which his fragment on Danae is a fine example.

The fragments of the lyric writers are collected by Stephanus and Ursinus.

The first edition of Anacreon was published, as has been mentioned, by H. Stephanus, Paris, 4to. 1554. This edition was reprinted at Paris, two years afterwards, by Morel and R. Stephanus.

An edition published at Paris, 1624, is valued on account of its rarity. The editor was De-Rance, then a boy of thirteen. He afterwards became the Abbé de la Trappe. On taking the monastic vows, he caused all the copies of his Anacreon, which were in his power, to be burnt, which has rendered the work so extremely rare, as to have been unknown to most bibliographers. It is dedicated to Cardinal Richelieu.

Tanaquil Faber published editions of Anacreon, Salmurii, 1660, 80, and 90. An edition of this author was likewise published by his daughter, with a French prose translation.

Baxter published his first edition of Anacreon in 1695, and a second in

in 1710, in which he attacks the edition of Barnes with much virulence. Baxter is blamed for his bold alterations of the text.

Barnes's edition was published at Cambridge, 1705, and has been since twice reprinted. He possessed an imperfect collation of the Vatican MS. and added notes, metrical observations, and a diffuse life of the poet.

Maittaire published two editions, London, 4to. 1725-40. They are valued for their beauty and rarity, only 100 copies of each having been printed.

An edition was published by Pauw, Tr. Rhen. 4to. 1732.

Fischer has published three edition, Lips. 1763-76-93. The last is the most copious, and contains an epitome of almost all that has been said respecting Anacreon.

Anacreon is contained in the Analecta of Brunck, and was likewise published separately by the same editor, 1778, 1786.

A splendid edition appeared at Rome, 1781, by Spaletti, being a fac-simile of the celebrated Vatican (now Parisian) MS.

Some very beautiful editions have been printed by Bodoni, at Parma. Of their intrinsic merits Fischer speaks contemptuously.

A beautiful edition appeared at London, 1802, from the press of Bulmer, ornamented with vignettes, and published under the direction of Mr. Forster.

ON THE DANCING OF THE ANCIENTS.

IT has been often a matter of surprise with me, that in these times, when dancing forms so essential a part of polite education (when we have seen two Chancellors throw off the ceremony and circumstance of office and weave the mazy dance) no one has adduced the practice of antiquity in defence of this fashionable accomplishment. I propose in this paper to present the amateurs of the orchestric art with a few facts and reflections relating to it, as studied in the refined states of Athens and Rome. The first object which presents itself to our notice is the Tragic Chorus. The absurdity of the modern opera has been repeatedly dwelt upon, and the unnatural scene of a monarch or a general issuing his orders in recitative, or a hero breathing his last in a quaver. But how extravagantly ridiculous should we think it, to see fifteen old men, not only warbling out some moral hymn in tenor, treble, and bass, but actually, when surrounded by scenes of national distress or private calamities, leading down the middle and up again? This, however, was really the case; and exhibitions, such as these, were to an Athenian audience perfectly consistent with the dignity of the tragic muse. The reason was this: In almost all religious festivals and processions dancing bore a considerable part, and was thought to be more peculiarly acceptable to Cybele, Mars, and Bacchus. Accordingly we find that the ancient poets always represent their priests and priestesses, the Galli, Salii, and Bacchæ, as "frisking light in frolic measure" with a sort of religious

gious furor. A reason, perhaps more fanciful than true, might be assigned for this preference. A barbarous people, when making its invocations to the earth (or Cybele) would naturally endeavour to draw her attention to its prayers by beating the ground with its feet, as we know the Greeks to have done, when addressing the infernal deities. The custom which prevails amongst all uncivilized nations of accompanying the shout of war with martial dancing, sufficiently discovers the reason why this sort of gesticulation was practised in the worship of Mars. Lycophron terms that deity ὀρχηστὴς, "the dancer," which word, Hesychius tells us, signifies not only "excellent in the dance," but also "active in war;" and Socrates, as quoted by Athenæus, says, "The man who dances best, is best in war." The particular species of dance appropriated to this purpose was called "the Pyrrhic," from its inventor, Pyrrhus, a Cretan; or the "armed dance," for it was performed in armour. Why Bacchus should delight in dancing will sufficiently appear from the following fragment of Eriphus.*

> "Father, 'tis said of old, and truly said,
> That wine, rich wine, can move th' unwilling feet,
> And make e'en old men dance;"

according we find in all antiques that the followers of Bacchus and Silenus, the Bacchæ and Satyrs, are represented as dancing. Now Tragedy was originally nothing but a hymn in honour of Bacchus, sung by the rustics after vintage, and of course accompanied by dancing. In process of time, however, dialogues were added, and representations of some well-known history, which gradually assumed a more regular form, still retaining their original name, and the song in honour of Bacchus. The subject of this song being afterwards changed, the manner of singing it was still retained, and the dancing was still celebrated round an altar placed in the center of the orchestra or "dancing space." This is a much more simple and natural account than the absurd fictions of the grammarians, who imagined that these dances were symbolic of the motions of the heavenly bodies. It was still customary, however, for the husbandmen to meet after the conclusion of the vintage, and to represent by gesticulation alone such fabulous beings as a Satyr or a Cyclops. Afterwards this was converted into a profession, and persons denominated "*mimes*," or "pantomimes," corresponding nearly to our Merry Andrews, expressed by action only, without the intervention of speech, some tragic or comic story; and they were said "to dance a history."† Two celebrated performers of this species of dancing lived in the time of Augustus, Pylades and Hylas, who are said by Macrobius‡ to have danced the stories of Niobe, Œdipus, and Hercules; but from an epigram of Boethus, § Pylades appears to have confined himself to tragedy. We learn also from Suetonius,‖ that Nero sang the history

* Ap. Athenæum. † Anthol. p. 235. ‡ Saturn, ii. 7. § Anthol. Brod. p. 23 and 502. ‖ Nero, c. 21.

tory of Niobe, whilst Cluvius Rufus danced it. The first exhibitor of this art at Rome was Livius Andronicus. Since it was customary at Athens for young persons of both sexes to dance in religious ceremonies, particularly in the great festival in honour of Minerva, one naturally expects to find professed teachers of the art. Accordingly we read that very early there were dancing masters at Athens of the names of Thespis, Pratinas, Carcinus, and Phrynichus,* the last of whom was very celebrated for throwing his legs to an extraordinary height. That the Athenians were famous for this accomplishment appears from a story told by Herodotus† of one Hippoclides, who, after having danced before his intended father-in-law in the Athenian and Spartan style, ordered a table to be brought, upon which he stood on his head, and danced a jig with his feet in the air; whereupon the old gentleman exclaimed, "Hipploclides, you've danced away your match." Yet though the art was so much studied, it soon became a reproach to a woman to dance too well; for, to the names of a female singer or dancer, an Athenian attached pretty nearly the same ideas that we do; and‡ αυλητρὶς and ορχησὶρὶς are very where synonymous with ἑταῖρα. Amongst the Romans also, though dancing was very much in vogue, it was held very discreditable for a lady to be too great a proficient; and Horace mentions, as an instance of the corruption of the age, that young ladies were fond of learning the Ionian step, which species of dance appears to have been very similar to the Catalonian sarabanda. Sallust, the historian, censures the celebrated Sempronia, not because she danced, but because she danced too well. The ancients had a species of luxury which has not found its way to modern times, that of having dances performed during their repasts. It seems, however, to have been principally a Roman custom, and probably found its way from Rome to Jerusalem, as we find Salome dancing before Herod at a great entertainment.§ It may, perhaps, be proper to remark, in order to shew how universally dancing was practised in religious rejoicings and festivals, that we find frequent mention of it in the Jewish history: for instance, Sam. i. 21. "Is not this David the king of the land? did they not sing unto one another of him in dances, saying, Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands?" and again Sam. ii. 6. "And David danced before the Lord with all his might." Exod. xv. 20. "And Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances." Of course, as the Greeks and Romans were so well skilled in dancing, they were particularly careful to avoid an aukward gait; so much so, indeed, that I am led to imagine that they far excelled the moderns in this particular. A clownish or hurried mode of walking was considered as very indecorous, and indicative of low and vulgar origin. Alexis, the comic poet in Athenæus, says, "I hold it to be a certain mark of vulgarity to walk inelegantly in the streets." And

* Athen. I. p. 22. † VI. c. 129. Athen. XIV. p. 628. ‡ Arist. Ran. 514. Ælian. V. H. vii. 2. § Vid. Macrob. iii. 14.

And Plautus, in his comedy of the Carthaginian Youth," Act. iii. sc. 1. v. 19.

> " Let men of noble birth with measur'd step
> *Walk* through the city, 'tis for slaves to run."

Chrysothemis in Sophocles, Elect. 887.

> " Excess of pleasure banished from my mind
> All thoughts of strict decorum, and I ran
> With speed to seek you."

So Pylades, Orest. 719.

> " Faster than did become me, I have paced
> The city through."

Aristænetus, Ep. xv. mentions as a sign of a woman's chastity τεταγμένα βαδίζειν; and Cicero, in his Offices, particularly cautions his son not to walk too slowly as if in a procession, nor in too great a hurry. In short, dancing was thought to conduce so much to an elegant deportment, and so much to set off the natural advantages of person, that the three Graces, the companions of the Goddess of Love, are represented by all the poets of antiquity " to brisk notes in cadence beating, glancing their many-twinkling feet."* And from this peculiarity the town of Minyeus, in Bœotia, where these three goddesses were particularly worshipped, was named Orchomenos, as we learn from a fragment of the old mythological poet Euphorion, preserved by Julius Pollux, iv. 95.

Thus much to prove the great attention paid to this delightful exercise from time immemorial; I shall only add the sentiments of the primitive Christians on the subject. It is certain that dancing, when pursued as a moderate and casual amusement, gives to the person a portion of that elegance and grace which we admire so much in the reliques of ancient statuary. When practised as a theatrical entertainment, or when it degenerates into those immodest and extatic gesticulations with which some species of dancing abound, if it be not in itself a sin, it is at least a very powerful incentive to it; and I really think that Clisthenes was right in considering the antic capers of Hippoclides as emblematic of the frivolity of his mind, and in refusing to unite his daughter to a man whose greatest ambition was to excel in standing on one leg; in which, as a Spartan once said to a dancing master, he never would be a match for a goose. From a conviction that the study of this accomplishment might have a tendency to corrupt the mind, the fathers of the Christian church anathematized the art altogether. St. Cyril classes all sorts of dancing, but more especially theatrical, " inter pompas diaboli;" and St. Chrysostom, in his 48th Homily on St. Matthew, expresses himself thus: " Wherever dancing is, there is the devil also; for God never gave us feet to make antics with, but to use them in walking decorously." There

* Hor. Od. IV. l. 1.

There is in the Bodleian library, a work which perhaps some of my readers may have met with. "Tractatio contrà Saltationes & Choreas, ex Gallico. per Pastores Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ." 1581.

B. J. C.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

CATALOGUE OF OLD BOOKS.

A Catalogue of the most vendible Books in England, orderly and alphabetically digested, Lond. 1658, sm. 4to. It is dedicated "to the "Gentry, Ministers of the Gospel, and others. Of a peculiar alone "to the Wise, Learned, and Studious in the northern counties of "Northumberland, Bishoprick of Durham, Westmorland, and Cum-"berland," and the dedication is signed *Wm. London.*

After a pretty long "Introduction to the use of Books," the Catalogue commences with "Divinity Books," which comprize 75 pages, a number exactly equal to that of all the other classes together. The general character of the nation, and the particular frequency of religious controversy at that period, will sufficiently account for this over-proportion of divinity. The authors in this class seem to be fairly selected, as the names of the most distinguished in every sect and party are to be found, together with many which are now sunk into utter oblivion.

Quaint and singular titles of books, especially of divinity, were common at this period: some of these may afford amusement to the reader. "Milk for Babes, or the Mother's Catechism:" "Spiritual Refining:" "Apples of Gold for young men and women, and a Crown of Glory for old men and women:" "Stand still, or a bridle for the times:" "Bible battles:" "The Isle of Man, or the legal proceeding in Manshire against sin:" "The Monster of Self-seeking anatomized:" "Divine drops distilled from the fountain of holy scripture:" "King David's shrill trumpet, sounding a loud summons to the whole world to praise God:" "A Candle in the dark; a treatise on the nature of Witches:" "Crums of Comfort:" "A sweet posie for God's saints:" "Heart-salve for a wounded soul:" "Sips of sweetness:" "A Honey-comb of free Justification:" "The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptist duckt over head and ears:" "Christ's Alarm to drowsy saints:" "Hidden Manna:" "A holy arbour, or a cluster of spiritual grapes;" "The holy Lymbech of spiritual extractions:" "Catabaptism, or the new baptism washed old:" "The buddings and blossoms of old truths:" "Aaron's rod blossoming for presbyterial government:" "A Child of Light walking in darkness, and a Child of Darkness walking in light:" "Groans of the Spirit:" "Satan's fiery darts:" "The Holy Ghost on the bench, other Spirits at

at the bar:" "The loathsomeness of long hair:" "The Valley of Vision:" "The yearnings of Christ's bowels to his languishing friends:" "A false Jew, or a wonderful discovery of a Scot baptized at London for a Christian, circumcised at Rome to act a Jew, rebaptized at Hexham for a believer, found out at Newcastle to be a cheat:" "The Oyle of Scorpions; the miseries of these times turned to blessings:" "The lightless Starre:" "A grain of incense:" "A Nosegay of rank-smelling flowers:" "Bowels opened:" The dividing of the Hoof:" "White Salt, or a sober correction of a mad world:" "Silver watch-bell:" "A warning piece for the slumbering Virgins:" "Tythes too hot to be touched:" "The flowings of Christ's blood:" "A cluster of Canaan Grapes:" "The soul's turn-key, or a spiritual file for any prisoner lockt up in the dungeon and chain of sin and Satan:" "Milk and Honey:" "A scripture map of the Wilderness of Sin:" "Love's intercourse between the Lamb and the Bride:" "A cluster of the fruit of Canaan brought to the borders;" "Directions how they that have Wives may be as if they had none:" "A ring fit for the finger, a Wedding Sermon:" "A string of Pearls, in a sermon at the funeral of that triumphant saint Mrs. Blake."

The class of "History with other Pieces of Human Learning intermixed," is the next copious, and contains a considerable number of works which still retain their value, though more, of course, that are forgotten, together with their authors. Many relate to English history, and several to the events of the late civil wars, concerning which both parties seem to be allowed a fair hearing. It is indeed remarkable, that under such a government as that of Oliver Cromwell, the right of printing and reading should have been left so free; for many of the works here specified are on the royal side, and some of them refer to very late attempts in favour of that cause. Thus there is "A relation of the no less honourable than unfortunate expedition of Colchester." "Montross Redivivus, or a portraiture of James late marquess of Montross, in his actions for Charles I. and his passions for Charles II. king of Scotland."

The title of one book, to which a mark is affixed denoting it to have been published in the current year, is remarkable, as exemplifying the point of policy then aimed at by Cromwell: this is, "The Right of Dominion and Property of Liberty, whether natural, civil, or religious; wherein is comprized the beginning and continuation of dominion by arms, the excellency of Monarchy, with the necessity of Taxes, with their moderation." That the spirit of prophecy should be busy at such a changeable and tumultuous period is not wonderful, since we have seen it active enough under similar circumstances a century and a half later; but I know not that any of our modern seers have ventured upon such express predictions as must have been contained in a work in this catalogue entitled "A brief description of the future history of Europe, from 1650 to 1710, treating principally of those grand mutations yet expected in the world; as the ruin of the popish hierarchy; the final annihilation of the Turkish empire; the conversion

sion of the Eastern and Western Jews, and their restoration to their ancient inheritances in the Holy Land, &c." These "grand mutations" are still the chief objects of expectation to the searchers of prophecy, and will doubtless continue to be so till the gradual operation of time brings them to effect.

The "Books of Physick and Chyrurgery" are few in number, and for the most part contemptible in value. There is scarcely one practical work of English production which at present retains any degree of estimation: the majority are either herbals, or collections of receipts and nostrums, and popular directions for the preservation of health, &c. with some vulgar tracts on anatomy and physiology. The most scientific works are translations; with an honourable exception, however, for the admirable treatises of Harvey. One of the titles is, "Medicina Magnetica, or the rare and wonderfull art of curing by sympathy;" a folly much less discreditable to those times, than the animal magnetism of the present day, to an age which boasts of being that of reason and philosophy. The titles of "The Astrological Physician," and Culpepper's "Astrologo-physical Discourses" on matters relative to medicine, shew that the deceptions of that class of cheats were not yet eradicated from the healing art. The kindred delusion of the hermetical art was also still in force, as may be judged from the following mysterious title: "An Hermaticall Banquet, drest by a Spagiricall Cooke, for the better preservation of the Microcosme."

Law publications, being in general merely records of rule and decision, have always the same relative value. The present catalogue has a decent list of them, for law was a flourishing profession about the period of the civil wars. I find nothing particular to remark respecting this class, except that the popular book "Dalton's Country Justice" is marked among those published since 1650.

The next class is extremely miscellaneous, comprehending not only all the mathematical sciences, but horsemanship, farriery, falconry, commerce, the arts, agriculture, &c. Wingate takes the lead as a popular writer in arithmetic and geometry; Oughtred and Briggs are among the most conspicuous in the higher mathematics. Astrology, chiromany, magic, and other branches of quackery, held forth by such men as Lilly, Ramsay, and Culpepper, are strangely mixed with works of real science; so that it was by no means a superfluous work at that time to ridicule these impostors, as Butler has so admirably done in his Hudibras. The national attention to maritime affairs is shewn by several works on navigation. Under agriculture are various proposals for improvement, some of which prove that modern ideas are often no more than old ones revived: for example, one book has the following title: "Bread for the Poore, and advancement of the English nation, promised by inclosure of the waste and common grounds of England."

The class of "Romances, Poems, and Plays," makes an inconsiderable appearance in this catalogue. The list of Romances (a sin-

gular contrast to modern catalogues) occupies only a single page, and the books specified are for the most part translations from the noted French and Spanish romances, such as "Cassandra," "Clelia," "Palmerin," &c. Pembroke's "Arcadia" and Lord Broghill's "Parthenissa" are native productions of the same kind; but there does not appear to be a single fiction descriptive of real life and manners, like our modern novels. The Poems are few in number, and the most copious of the poetical tribe appear to be Quarles and Withers. There are, however, the better names of Cowley, Denham, Davenant, Drayton, Milton, and Waller. Among the dramatic writers, the most conspicuous names are Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Shirley, Davenant, and Shakespeare. The list annexed to the latter name is curious, as affording a proof of the little care then bestowed upon authenticating the works of an individual writer. After "Mr. Shakspear's Playes, fol." there follow, in separate lines, "King Lear and his three Daughters, with the unfortunate life of Edgar: The life and death of Rich. the 2d: Lingua, a combat of the tongue and five sences: The Ball: The Tragedy of the Chamlot (I suppose mis-spelt for Hamlet): The Example: The Gamester: Duke's Mistress: The Old Law: Merry Wives of Windsor."

The list of "Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Books" comprises most of the grammars and school classics used at this day, with several elementary and other works of modern Latin writers. The editions of classics by Farnaby, and the little introductory works of Cordery, stand conspicuous for number. Walton, the editor of the polyglott bible, had just published his introduction to the Hebrew, Chaldee, and other oriental languages.

Subjoined to the Catalogue is a "Supplement of New Books come forth since Aug. 1st, 1657, to June 1st, 1658." In this part is nothing worth noting but the number, which amounts to 61 articles in divinity, and 47 upon all other subjects.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ST. FRANCESCO—*(continued.)*

Francesco yet farther extended his empire by the establishment of his third rule. This comprehended all ages and both sexes, the laity and the secular clergy, the married and the single. Individual merits would of course be in proportion to individual rigour; but all persons, without leaving their families, and without abandoning or even interrupting their occupations, might wear a minorite cord, partake the merits of the whole fraternity, and enjoy the advantage of being buried in a Franciscan habit instead of a shroud. Luchesio, a merchant of Florence, suggested this order, and was the first who entered it.

Thus far it is easy to comprehend the real character of the Saint of Assisi,

Assisi, the founder of the Christian cynics. His followers lay claim to the merit of having persecuted heresy with fire and sword: of this Francesco is innocent. Tinged as his actions are with that cunning which so often accompanies folly, there are enough to indicate a gentle nature: he would buy lambs to save them from butchery; hares and rabbits, to let them run free; fish from the net, that he might replace them in the lake. Tales are told of animals whom he had converted, that is, whose affection he had won. If this was sometimes the trick and puppet-work of hypocrisy, it was an artifice which would not have been conceived by a hard-hearted hypocrite. Domingo never taught a beast to follow him, nor a bird to feed from his hand. Francesco's humility was ostentation, the common cant of those who believe themselves wiser or better than their neighbours. The bishop of Assisi once lodged him during a sickness, and nursed him carefully. He crawled from the palace into the market-place, seated himself upon the stone of execution, and cried out to the people, Here is your penitent! your friar, who lives upon scraps! your man of mortification! he has been gluttoning and gormandizing at the bishop's! Brother Leon, said the humble saint, say to me what I say to you: Brother Francesco, you have committed so many sins, that you deserve to go to hell; God cannot shew mercy to you.—Brother Francesco, replied the knave, you will experience great mercy from God; he will admit you into his glory, and exalt you among his beloved sons: and he insisted that these words were forced upon him by an impulse over which he had no power.

Francesco once fell into the great temptation common to all saints. He stripped himself, and fell to work with his cord, exclaiming to his own body as he lashed himself, Scandalous brute! you untameable beast! I'll break thy restiveness! I'll punish thy insolence! Now, brother brute, you are properly naked, said he, and since you will not hear reason, you shall feel the rope. You would be dressed, brother ass! and in a religious habit! but this is the trim in which you shall follow your filthy lusts—naked and bleeding! And out the idiot ran, and rolled himself naked and bleeding in the snow; then leisurely he made a circle of large snow-heaps, and stood in the midst of them: Here, now, Francesco, quoth he, here is what you would have! this lady is your wife, and a fine family she has brought you! and these are your sons, and these are your daughters, and here are your men servants, and here are your maid servants; and how are you to feed them, Francesco? They are hungry, and you must give them food; they are naked, and you must buy them clothes and finery.—A disciple watched him by moonlight, and blazoned abroad the great virtue of the saint, and this signal victory over the devil.

From his disciples the humble Francesco exacted the most abject and blind submission. He commanded two applicants for the habit to follow him into the garden, and do there exactly as they saw him do. He planted lettuces root upward; one of them obeyed implicitly, the other imagined the master had forgotten what he was about, and replied, when Francesco reproved him for doing wrong, that he was mistaken.—

mistaken.—No, cried Francesco, I am not mistaken! you have convinced me that you are unworthy to be admitted into our order. If you think proper to use your own eyes, go home? all must be blind here, that they may see the better.—This tyranny was sometimes capricious, sometimes cruel. A novice took up some money which had been offered at the altar of Christ; his design was to remove it to some safe place; but when Francesco was informed that his disciple had *touched money*, he made him take it from the ground with his mouth, carry it to a heap of dung, and place it with his lips in the freshest excrement. Though he had established a female community, under Clara, he would allow no intercourse between the friars and nuns. I fear, said he, that now God has taken away our wives, the devil will provide us with sisters. One of the brethren had occasion to converse with a nun who was his near kinswoman; he obtained permission from the visitor, and spoke with her at the grate. Notwithstanding this regularity, the friar's mind was troubled, and he told Francesco what he had done. The saint was violently enraged: such a crime, quoth he, must be severely chastised! Brother Stefano throw thyself immediately into the river, and quench the sparks which are alive in thy heart!—It was winter, and the friar, frocked as he was, plunged in. Even this immediate obedience did not soften Francesco. Wash thyself! he cried, wash thyself well, and clean away the inward stains! nor would he permit Stefano to speak or look at him till they had proceeded a stage on their journey. He sentenced another disciple, for disobedience, to be buried alive. The grave was dug, he saw him stripped naked, placed upright in it, and covered up to the neck before he manifested one sign of forgiveness.

The brethren of the new order were a strange medley of characters; as the maimed, and the blind, and the halt had been invited to the gospel supper, so every deformity of mind was accepted by the apostle of poverty. It is not difficult to discover in the annals of these saints many who were manifestly idiots, maniacs whose madness was mistaken for religion, and adventurers who entered the order as a ready way to power. There was one whom the brethren named Simple. Francesco himself called him Saint Simple. His rule of conduct was to imitate whatever the master did; laugh, weep, cough, spit; the echo and the shadow of every sound and motion. Of this class the blessed Juniper is the most prominent. The master had always enjoined the utmost reverence toward the clergy: no unordained person, he said, should ever speak to a priest without having first fallen at his feet and begged a blessing; and whatever they said was to be entirely believed. One day Juniper came home, crying like a booby boy who has been whipt. Son, what ails thee? asked Francesco.—I was begging alms of a priest, father, said Juniper, and he bade me go about my business, for I was a good-for-nothing hypocrite; and I am crying because I am so.—Why, Juniper, replied Francesco, are you a good-for-nothing hypocrite?—I did not know it before, quoth he, but the priest said so, and you know he must be right.—This man in his simplicity

plicity went stark naked into the market-place of Assisi on a holiday, and, in his humility, made no complaint when he was flogged for it in the convent. His particular friend, Tezialvene, died. Juniper ran into the kitchen and broke all the utensils he could find, exclaiming, The world's at an end! brother Tezialvene's dead! no more eating, no more drinking! he's dead, and the world's at an end. He had the care of the infirmary. A sick man fancied he could eat a pig's foot. Juniper went to a herd of swine who were feeding in the neighbourhood, seized one of them, cut off his foot, and returned to dress it for the patient's dinner. The swineherd came to complain. Nobody could be suspected but Juniper. He was summoned, and asked if he had really cut the foot from the living animal.—Yes, father, said he, and it was no easy business, for the pig defended himself very stubbornly, and strove all he could to bite me.—The community were once summoned to a funeral; only Juniper remained at home to keep the convent and prepare the supper. His conscience had often been troubled about the state of the cook's soul, whose business, he thought, did not allow him time enough for religion; he determined, therefore, to dress all the food in the convent, that the cook might have a whole week's leisure to pray. When the brethren returned, they found the whole provision of the week, fish, meat, fowls, vegetables, all together in a large cauldron. Juniper himself, with the kitchen door before him, which he had taken off the hinges to save himself from being roasted, labouring with a long stick to keep the fowls under water, for he had never plucked them. This was the blessed Juniper. Oh, said Francesco, for a grove of such Junipers! —Clara said of him, that he had the part of the *Gracioso* in the play. She called him God's Fool, yet she sent for him to be by her side at her death.

Giovanni Capella was the sixth of his disciples. At first he was remarkably austere and of the most fervid piety. Soon he cooled. He said the brethren were hypocrites, vagabonds, liars; it is added, that he forsook them, became a leper, and hung himself. The Seraphic Annalists hurry over his life in terms of vague condemnation. They mention not a single anecdote of his actions, only the important fact that one evidence appeared against the saint in his very outset.

A single enemy it was easy to crush; but there grew up a faction among the brethren, who made head against Francesco himself, and ultimately divided the order. These were worldly men, wiser than their devouter and sincerer associates. The principle which they attacked was the rigid poverty of their rule—that utter renunciation of all property, which left them dependant upon daily charity for daily bread. It was, indeed, a wretched absurdity, a grievance to the individuals of the society, a grievance to the land that supported such bands of associated beggars; but they had entered the order knowing its constitution, and had voluntarily sworn to observe the laws which they were labouring to subvert. The leaders of this party were Elias and Pietro Giovanni de Estachia, the Provincials of Florence and Bologna,

logna, men eminent in the religion by the rank they held, by their talents, and their learning. They applied to Cardinal Hugolino, the protector of the order, requesting that he would use his influence with Francesco, to induce him to govern with the advice of his friars, of whom there were many, they said, learned as well as zealous, whose prudence and wisdom would advance the interests of the order; for he himself, virtuous as he was, was simple even to folly, and of no knowledge. They wished also to temper the rigour of the rule; indeed, to accommodate it to those already established in the church. On his return from a fruitless expedition into Syria, where his miracles and his preaching produced no effect, Francesco was scandalized at finding a large convent erected for the Minors at Bologna. Nor was this the worst transgression. The Provincial had established a school for the young brethren, and had even dispensed with such of the rules as interfered with their studies. Francesco abominated learning; learning, he said, always made men indevout. He reformed the abuse. In his absence Pietro re-reformed. The General then laid his curse upon him for disobedience. Elias had been left regent: Francesco found him in a habit of the right pattern, indeed, but made of fine cloth, and with a hood unnecessarily large. He desired to look at it; put it on over his own patched and filthy garment, and strutted up and down to burlesque its vanity, then angrily threw it from him, and harangued upon the virtues of coarse cloth, rags, and nastiness.

Hitherto it has been easy to present the picture without its framework of miracles; henceforward the embroidery cannot be stript off; it is inwoven with the texture of the tale. Francesco went to the Pope with this story—that he was praying for the salvation of sinners, and earnestly supplicating that his own blood and life might be accepted as an atonement, when an angel summoned him to the church of Porciuncula, where Christ and the Virgin expected him. The visible God, he said, had bidden him ask a boon; he requested a plenary indulgence for all who should visit that church. Christ granted it, on condition that his grant was confirmed by the Pope, and this confirmation Francesco was come to intreat. The Pope hesitated; a full and free indulgence was unprecedented; it was a benefit to be purchased only at stated seasons, and then at a high price; he agreed, however, to permit it for one day annually. With this answer Francesco returned. Two years elapsed, and the Pope proceeded no farther in the business. A doubt came upon Francesco how far his great austerities were lawful. The saint had a summary mode of preventing scepticism: if ever the reason mutinied, the body, the poor brother beast, was to suffer. Out he went, stript and rolled himself among the rose bushes. It was the first of January. After he had been sufficiently scratched, the thorns sheathed themselves, the bushes imbibed and incorporated the holy blood, red and white roses blossomed out, and Francesco was again summoned by angels to the church, where the court of heaven had again assembled. There the crucified Almighty fixed the second of August for the indulging day,

and

and sent Francesco to Rome with three red and three white roses, in proof of the miracle and in honour of the Trinity. When the bull of indulgence was to be published, the bishops objected to it, and resolved to limit its term to ten years. This they declared was their intention; but when they read the bull, a power which they could not resist compelled them to pronounce the indulgence perpetual, as God and the saint had designed.

A privilege like this materially augmented the renown and popularity of the order. The founder, whose character and views were now thoroughly matured, thought proper to revise his institutes, and give them a higher sanction. He retired to a cave in a mountain, and after forty days, in imitation of Moses, appeared with the new law. It was given to the vicar general, Elias, to promulgate, who disapproved its exceeding rigour, and delayed obeying the command, in hope that the saint might forget it. When Francesco enquired why it was not published, he replied, that it had been mislaid among other papers. The master understood the evasion. You need not distress yourself, said he; if the copy be lost, the original cannot, for it is the will of God. He returned to the cave, and his miraculous memory soon produced the same institutes, word by word. Elias secretly convoked the brethren, and complained of the excessive austerity of the rule, and how unreasonable it would be if they were thus oppressed by one, who, saint as he was, was certainly an idiot. They went to the master and remonstrated, but he silenced all opposition by a miracle.

Francesco had influence enough with the Pope to obtain a confirmation of this improved rule; and at the same time another bull, which forbade all prelates and ecclesiastics to receive any apostates from the new order; these wretched men were subjected to all the pains of excommunication, and were to be delivered up to their general for punishment, so severe a tyranny already was established. But Francesco had not yet attained the summit of his ambition; the humble friar minor had yet to exhibit himself as the greatest of all saints, the living pattern and parallel of the redeeming God. He retired to Mount Alverne to enjoy solitary devotion; a cavern was his abode; and that no solemnity of preparation might be wanting, he asserted, upon an angel's authority, that it was formed when the rocks rent at the death of Christ. His attendants blocked up the mouth with boughs; brother Leon only was allowed to remain near, the biographer of Francesco, and the witness and accomplice of all his miracles. Every evening he was to take bread and water to the entrance of the cave; he was then to say, 'Lord open thou our lips!' and expect the response, 'and our mouths shall shew forth thy praise,' that they might go through the service. Often absorbed in meditation, the saint returned no answer: sometimes Leon peeped, and beheld a glory radiating round his head, or saw him suspended in the rapture of devotion; once he heard him converse with Christ. There he bade Leon, in the name of the Trinity, thrice open a missal, and so discover that part of the Saviour's life whereon his thoughts might most profitably be

be employed and fixed. The Passion was the text which appeared. At length the impostor came out, with four nails in his hands and feet, and a wound in his side. By his own account Christ had appeared to him, like a six-winged seraph, extended on a cross, and had imparted to him his five wounds, that Francesco might become in all things his perfect image. At first Leon alone was permitted to see them, and that only for the necessity there was that rags should be applied to them. His humility was convinced at last that they ought to be manifested. Friars, nuns, nobles, cardinals, the Pope himself inspected them; the nails were visible, both heads and points, and his dress was always bloody from the side wound.

The knave survived two years: a dropsy was his last disease. Knowing his end was come, and desirous to die in peace with all things, he reconciled himself to his own body, after their long and continued warfare. Brother, my body, said he, forgive me if I have been compelled to use thee cruelly. I lived in constant fear of thy rebellion, and all this rigour was necessary to restrain thy disorderly disposition. Experience had taught me what a brute thou wert, how much more influenced by the dread of punishment than the force of reason. Forgive me if I have been a little harsh, it was all to make thee a partaker of greater glory. And thus he died, at the age of forty-five, perfect in his part to the last.

The conformity between this wretch and Jesus of Nazareth is one of the articles of Franciscan faith. He himself began the atrocious blasphemy, and his disciples have decorated his life with all due machinery of miracles to make the type and prototype conform. Some months before his birth, they say, there appeared a stranger in Assisi, pure in his life, but of foolish or frantic appearance, who through the streets and market-place repeatedly and loudly exclaimed, Peace and good! peace and good! till the words, which were at first the jest and wonder of the inhabitants, became their common phrase of salutation. When the destined babe was born, his harbinger disappeared, nor could the most diligent enquiry discover who he was, whence he came, or whither he went. Three days his mother lay in labour, till all skill had been baffled, and no hope remained. On the third, at evening, there came a wayfaring man to the door, and asked wherefore were the loud lamentations which he heard within. When they told him for Pica's danger, he replied, This lady must continue in her labour-pains, so long as she continue in her sumptuous bed, and in the comforts of her palace. If she desires to be safely delivered, she must remove into yonder stable! and he pointed to an opposite hovel, wherein oxen and asses were stalled. They believed this angel from heaven, and laid Pica in the manger, where the child was born. For many previous nights strange appearances had been in the sky, and portentous lights around Assisi and over all the valley of Espoleto; seraphic songs were heard in the ruined chapel at Porciuncula, in the silence of midnight, the hymns wherewith the angels hailed Mary the most pure, and bade her rejoice, for her defender was born. Lucifer was immediately alarmed, and ordered an army of

of sixty thousand picked devils to make war upon the child till they destroyed him. An angel warned the nurse of this danger. At his baptism a venerable stranger appeared in the church, and requested that he might hold the babe while the sacrament was performed. When the ceremony was over he was gone, and the form of his feet remained stamped in the stone whereon he stood.

Francesco must keep Lent to complete the parallel; he fasted the whole forty days in a lonely islet of the Perusine Lake. He had only half a loaf with him. What his spiritual toils were in that desert, what were the asperities and excesses of his mortification, what battles he waged with the devil, the saint never would divulge, burying the secret in the abyss of his humility. When the first few disciples dwelt at Rigatorto, the master for a night was absent; they saw him return in a chariot of fire; three times he wheeled around the hovel through the air, a globe of light crowning him, strong as the noon sun. After a cruel conflict with the devil, who beat him severely, he was rewarded with an immediate transfiguration. The brethren saw him lifted up, his arms crossed, and the glory of beatitude radiating from his divine countenance.

It were endless to enumerate the sick whom he healed: the lame, the maimed, the blind whom he made whole; the dead whom he raised, the devils whom he cast out; how he was fed by angels, how he was visited by Christ and the Mother of Christ. These are common-place miracles, tricks practised by every knave, and imputed to every fool in the Romish Kalendar.

S.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ACACIA.

IMITATED FROM THE FRENCH OF VIGE'E.

This Tree was planted in one of the courts of the prison of Port Libre: the original Ode was written during the reign of terror in France.

FAIR plant! that impending with tremulous boughs,
Dost shed wide beneath thee a tutelar shade;
Whose leaves whisper sweet to the love-breathing vows,
And veil with their twilight the blush of the maid:

O blest is thy lot! when the mantle of night
With sable invests the blue glare of the skies;
Thy verdure-bound root is the throne of delight,
And love to thy arborous canopy flies.

By thee, favour'd plant! in mute witness are seen
The hand that soft trembles while tremblingly prest;
And Innocence bashful with languishing mien,
And still unresenting, still sweetly distrest:

And the lip that in modest embarrassment steals
From lips unaverted the nectarine sigh;
And the tender Confusion that rapturous feels
The kiss which Reserve had forgot to deny.

In the moonshine that quivering fell white o'er the shade,
How oft like a wave of the ocean heav'd high,
Has the slow-rising bosom the wishes betray'd
That lurk'd in the lid of the down-gazing eye!

When timidly vent'rous resistlessly stole
Avowals that falter'd in eloquent fear;
Those words half-suspended—those murmurs of soul
That never were breath'd to insensible ear.

Or the cheek soft approaching in licence of grief
Felt the tears warmly glide from the cheek that it sought;
And the mutual dependence of blissful relief
Mingled love unawares with the tumult of thought.

O fair mayst thou flourish! O never to fade
The bow'r which thy branch thus luxuriantly weaves;
Tho' winter's cold eye freeze thy desolate shade,
May the vernal sun smile on thy blossomy leaves.

The God whom thou servest, fond sympathy deems,
Shall wind round thy roots the fresh rivulet's wave,
While the flash of the thunder-cloud harmlessly gleams,
And the blasts of the whirlwind in impotence rave.

Ah, doom unrelenting! 'tis nature's decree,
And all that we love thus must perish below;
That doom unrelenting is destin'd to thee,
The season shall wither—the steel overthrow!

But long e'er uprooted, dishevell'd, and dead,
Thou scatter thy verdurous tresses around;
From thy top may the pearls of the morning be shed,
And the moss of thy herbage be green on the ground.

When thy elegant boughs, arching light on the gale,
To the chaste thefts of love lend their shelter no more;
May a tablet of marble, inscrib'd with the tale,
To the heart of the lover thy image restore.

Tears of rapture bedew'd thee, beneficent Tree!—
By pensive Regret shall this tribute be paid—
That the Wretch of the dungeon a moment was free,
That the Children of Sorrow were blest in thy shade.

CHARLES A. ELTON.

SONNET.

From the French of Joachim du Bellay.

WITH rank academic the scholar we grace,
The lawyer a seat on the woolsack obtains,
The clerical courtier a bishopric gains,
And the soldier's reward is in honours and lace.

For riches the merchant contends in the race,
The fees of his office the placeman retains,
By his wages the lackey is paid for his pains,
And on foreheads poetic the laurel we place.

Then why dost thou murmur, my friend, and complain,
That the favours of fortune thou never could'st gain?
Would'st thou scramble for honours, or hoard up the pelf,
Other means than the muse's delights must be sought,
For is not thy labour repaid as it ought,
When labour with pleasure compensates itself?

W. R.

ELLEN.

FIRST-BORN of night, that o'er the western heaven
Slow mov'st in radiant silence to thy rest!
What sad emotion, 'mid the smiling even,
Thy bright-beam'd circlet pours upon my breast!
'Tis not—fair star!—that shedding aught of woe,
Thy ray can touch the spring of mortal tear,
But that, in happier days, past long ago,
When yon dark hill received thy bright career,
True to the promised hour, my Ellen met me here!

Ye spires, where soothing tolls the vesper bell,
To wearied hamlets welcome sound of peace,
To me your tones seem Hope's departing knell,
Vibrating slowly on the sullen breeze!
Yes—peace to quiet minds the murmurs yield—
To mine, no more!—For near this shadowy grove,
When silent evening heard yon signal peal'd,
Light o'er the lonely glade, she dar'd to move,
And Ellen's lips met mine, the first warm kiss of love!

Speed not, fair star! to thine accustomed hill!
Your varying melody, ye spires, give o'er!
Those rays no more mine eyes with rapture fill—
Those tones can bid my heart to throb no more!

Far

Far to a distant land, condemn'd to mourn
A parent's ruined fortune, Ellen flies!—
She fled, alas!—but never to return!—
And other peals are heard, and stars arise,
O'er the unnoticed grave, where gentle Ellen lies!

B. F.

F——n P——e, Sept. 1807.

MORNING ODE (MORGENLIED.)

From the German of Gessner.

EXTEMPORE.

WELCOME, early orb of morn;
Welcome, infant day!
O'er the wood-topp'd mountain borne,
Mark its coming ray!

Now o'er babbling brooks it beams
Sips from each flower its dew,
Now with glorious gladdening gleams
Wakes the world anew.

Zephyrs first, o'er flowers that slumber'd,
Quit their couch, and play;
Breathe o'er flowers in sighs unnumber'd,
Breathe the scent of day.

Fancy now her rule gives o'er,
Every vision flies,
Chloe's cheek is wan no more,
Cupids round it rise.

Hasten zephyrs, snatch from roses
All their loveliest bloom!
Haste where Chloe now reposes;
Wake her from her tomb!

To the fairest's couch repair!
Wanton round her pillow!
O'er her lip and bosom fair
Bathe thy blandest billow!

She wakes, she whispers to the gale,
Wakes from her morning dream,
Whilst to the stream, and through the vale,
I erst have breath'd her name.

S.

August 10th, 1807.

SONNET.

SPIRIT of sylvan silence! thee I hail
With wonted joy, when in the western sky
The parting sun has clos'd his golden eye,
And on the mountain's top and dewy vale
The breeze of ev'ning slumbers. When at rest
The hours that track'd the flaunting car of day,
And one alone remains, with pensive ray
To cheer the pathway of thy woodland guest.
For surely blest is he, who now can turn
From vanity and noise, with thee to stroll
In sweet seclusion, there content to learn,
That thou canst frame to rapture every sense,
And by communion still, attune the soul
To Meditation's softest influence.

J. B. A.

7th Oct. 1807.

SONG.

HOW bright the sun's declining rays
Glitter on yonder ivied spire!
How sweet the evening zephyr plays
'Thro' yon old trees that seem on fire!
Beneath those trees how oft I've stray'd
With Mary, rapture in my eyes!—
But now, alas! beneath their shade
All that remains of Mary lies!

Oh! can I e'er the scene forget?—
'Twas such an evening—this the place,
That first the lovely girl I met,
And gaz'd upon her angel face:—
The west at Sol's departure blush'd,
And brighten'd to a crimson hue;
Her cheek with kindred tints was flush'd,
And ah! her sun was sinking too!

She died—and at that very hour,
Hope broke her wand, and Pleasure fled.—
Life is a charm has loft its pow'r;
Th' Enchantress of my days is dead.—
That Sun—those scenes, where oft I've stray'd,
Transported, I no longer prize:
For now, alas! beneath their shade,
All that remains of Mary lies!

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Mr. Nicholson, editor and proprietor of the "PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL," whose works on scientific subjects, and general intercourse with the manufacturing world have been known, and highly valued, for more than thirty years past, has been employed, in conjunction with other gentlemen, during the last twelve months, in collecting, arranging, and disposing the materials of a work, for which he has long been making preparations. It is an ENCYCLOPEDIA in distinct and mostly original treatises, appropriated exclusively to the arts, sciences, and manufactures, and will contain a dense, accurate, ample, and at the same time popular exhibition of our whole knowledge respecting them, in six large octavo volumes, with two hundred plates, by Lowry and Scott. The work has been some time in the press, and will be published in twelve parts monthly, at half-a-guinea each; the publication to commence on the first of February, 1808. We feel much pleasure in congratulating the public on the advantages to be derived from such a work, under the inspection of a man of tried ability; and we think the exclusive appropriation of the subjects will be attended with peculiar advantages, upon which our limits do not allow us to enlarge.

Mr. Jones, the author of an approved Greek Grammar, has, we understand, for some time devoted his attention to the composition of a Greek and English Lexicon, as a desideratum in literature. In order to execute this arduous undertaking upon principles that shall ensure credit to himself and benefit to the public, he has employed considerable time in studying the oriental tongues. Having thus explored the Greek roots where they are most likely to be found, his object is to trace them from their primary to their secondary senses; and he hopes by this method to reduce the explanation of terms the most complicated to a comparatively short compass. In the course of the winter will be published a *Dissertation* on the origin and properties of the Greek tongue, with specimens of the plan pursued in the construction of his Lexicon. Some learned men have asserted, that the Greek has an intimate connection with the Shanscrit both in its terms and in its structure; and it will certainly be a matter of much curiosity to ascertain how far the immortal language of Greece bears any resemblance to what the pride of the Brahmins styles the language of the gods.

The Reverend Mr. DIBDIN has just completed the printing of his *third* edition of 'An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics,' which will be published in the course of next month in *two* crown 8vo. volumes. This third edition contains *thirteen additional ancient classical authors;* viz. M. A. Antoninus, Apollodorus, Apuleius, Aristides, Aurelius Victor, Ausonius, Herodian, Josephus, Maximus Tyrius, Oppian, Orpheus, Photius, and Theophrastus—with *Biographical Notices* of some of the most eminent English and foreign editors of the classics: these biographical memoranda are thrown into the notes, and relate chiefly to our own editors. The *Greek Bibles and Testaments*, as well as the *Lexicons and Grammars*, have been considerably enlarged; and of the authors common to both editions, many errors have been corrected, and omissions supplied, as well as the more recent editions inserted.

Mr. Cromek, the artist, having lately paid a professional visit to Edinburgh, was induced by his enthusiasm for the memory of Robert Burns to make an excursion to the shire of Air, where he explored every scene connected with the life and adventures of that native son of genius. By means of assiduous enquiries, he had the good fortune to obtain from authentic sources a number of his unpublished writings, consisting of prose and verse, and especially of familiar letters, elucidating his character and history with more exactness than any of his remains hitherto laid before the public. They have been shown to some gentlemen of high literary reputation, who concur in thinking that they will be extremely acceptable to the admirers of Burns; and it is accordingly intended

intended to put them to the press, as an additional volume to those published by the lamented Dr. Currie.

Mr. Frend's evening amusements for the year 1808 make their appearance this month. In pursuance of his general plan, Mr. Frend gives the appearances in the heavens for every hour of the night, by which any object that strikes an observer may, by consulting this volume, be known. The subjects discussed by way of exciting the attention of young people, and teaching them to form true notions of the planetary system, are for this year the Motions of the Planets in their Orbits, and the Paths of Comets, to which latter the appearance of the Comet this year gave rise. By pursuing Mr. Frend's plans, a young person may, at a very small expence, represent those appearances which the rich endeavour, but in vain, to have described to them by orreries, which cannot be procured but at an immoderate price; and this will be found in all schools to be of very great advantage.

A volume of Sermons is in the press, by the Rev. William Agutter, A. M. Chaplain and Secretary of the Asylum for Female Orphans. Several of them were preached before the university of Oxford.

In the press, Thoughts on a General and Explicit Union of the Congregational Churches, occasioned by an address from the London Committee to Ministers and Churches of the Congregational Order; in a Letter to the Gentlemen of the Committee. By a Friend to the Union.

An institution, particularly adapted for persons in the middle class of society, has just been commenced, called, the Eclectic Library; to be composed of *sterling* works, on all subjects connected with religion, history, and science. It consists of proprietors and subscribers; and its affairs are conducted by a committee of nine proprietors. A select number of proprietors will also be formed into a distinct society, for the purposes of weekly lectures on various useful subjects.

An impartial and authentic History of the British Campaigns on the Rio de la Plata is now preparing for the press, and will shortly be published. It will comprehend the whole of the period, from the departure of General Beresford from the Cape of Good Hope, to the final evacuation of South America by the British Forces; and will include the civil and political State of the Country, the nature of its soil, trade, and produce; the manners, customs, and character of the people; illustrated with plans, maps, &c. together with sketches of the costume of the inhabitants. The whole drawn and derived on the spot, with considerable labour and expence, from original documents, and from various sources of information hitherto deemed inaccessible to strangers. By Philip Keating Roche, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Major of Brigade to the Forces.

Dr. Richard Reece, author of the Domestic Medical Guide, &c. will shortly publish, in one large volume, royal octavo, a Practical Dictionary of Domestic Medicine, exhibiting a comprehensive view of the late important discoveries relative to the causes, treatment, and prevention of diseases, and a popular description of the following subjects, so far as they regard the health of man, the well-being of society, and general cure of maladies, viz. Anatomy, Botany, Casualties, Chemistry, Cloathing, Dietetics, Pharmacy, Physic, Physiology, Surgery, Midwifery, Therapeutics, &c. &c. The whole comprising a regular view of the present improved state of medical science (divested of all technical obscurities) adapted equally for the information of domestic life, and the regulation of the conduct of individuals, according to their various circumstances and situations, as well as for professional reference.

The author of The Eve of St. Pietro, has a new novel in the press, nearly ready for publication.

Speedily will be published, a new edition of the "Dangers of the Country."

Mr. Elmsley is about to publish a new critical edition of Sophocles, with a text collated from the best manuscripts and printed editions.

Mr. Jesse Foot proposes to publish in the course of the ensuing winter, a Life of his Friend, Arthur Murphy, compiled from his original papers.

Mr. Walter Scott's new poem, MARMION, or FLODDEN FIELD, is printing at Edinburgh, and is in considerable forwardness.

The

The Rev. Robert Rennie, of Kilsyth, has in the press Essays on the Natural History of Peat Moss, the particular qualities of the substance, the means of improving it as a soil, the method of converting it into manure, and other economical purposes to which it may be subservient.

Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers are announced as being in the press. They will form two volumes in 4to. illustrated with Portraits, Autographs, and other embellishments. This curious collection contains: 1. A republication of the Letters and Negotiations of Sir Ralph Sadler with King James V. and with the Regency of Scotland, in the years 1540 and 1555. 2. A collection of curious and important Documents concerning Queen Elizabeth's private Negotiations with the Scottish Reformers in the year 1559. 3. Letters and Papers respecting the grand Northern Rebellion in 1569. 4. Documents concerning the Confinement of Queen Mary in England. All these important state papers, excepting those referring to the earliest of the four periods, are now, for the first time, laid before the public. They are published from the originals, which have been preserved in the family of Thomas Clifford, Esq. of Tixall, in the county of Stafford, whose mother, the honourable Barbara Aston, represented Gertrude Sadler, Lady Aston, one of the co-heiresses of Sir Ralph Sadler. The Papers are published by Arthur Clifford, Esq. and a Memoir of the Life of Sir Ralph Sadler, with some historical notes, that have been contributed by Walter Scott, Esq.

The late Mr. Falconer's edition of Strabo will shortly be published in two volumes folio, with suitable maps.

Wykenbach's Notes to his edition of Plutarch are now printing at the Clarendon press, and the first volume is in considerable forwardness.

The second volume of Jones's History of Brecknockshire is nearly ready for publication. This will complete the work.

Mr. John Stewart has a Poem in the press, to be entitled the Resurrection.

Mr. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has just published two very ingenious and able papers, read by him before the Literary and Philosophical Society in that town, upon the expediency of disclosing the various processes of manufactories. He is of opinion that an unreserved disclosure of processes which manufacturers now studiously conceal, would be of incalculable general benefit.

The Archduke John, of Austria, is engaged in the composition of a grand Botanical work, which is to contain an account of a great variety of plants hitherto little or not at all known: the principal specimens of these were collected by him in the Tyrol, Saltzburg, and Lower Austria. The noble author intends the whole impression for his friends and persons who are eminent in the science of Botany.

The valuable classical library of the late professor Hensler, of Kiel, in Holstein, has been purchased, and has lately arrived at Edinburgh. It was considered to be one of the most select private classical collections in Germany, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes of the most choice description, comprising the rarest and most valuable editions of all the best Greek and Roman classics.

Mr. I. L Bond, Architect, has translated the Latin work of Vitruvius, and intends to publish it as soon as the necessary plates can be engraved to accompany the same. These plates will be very different in their subjects and manner of treatment, from any that have appeared, either in this country, or on the Continent, as explanatory of the text of the author, and are calculated to gratify the eye of the Connoisseur, as well as to inform the mind of the professed Architect. The work will form one handsome volume in quarto, and from its mode of illustration, and the subjects embraced in the notes, which are historical, critical, and descriptive, it must be a very useful book of reference and study to the Architect, and will be found peculiarly requisite in every well selected, classical, and historical library.

The Emperor Napoleon has presented the Imperial library, at Paris, with 248 scarce and valuable MSS. most of which are in the oriental languages, and with 80 typographic monuments of the fifteenth century, among which is a copy of Bonner's Fables, the only one extant. In this collection of manuscripts

scripts is a copy of the Edda, the sacred book of the Scandinavian Mythology, written on parchment in the Scandinavian language.

The fine college of the Irish, situated near the rue des Postes, at Paris, has lately communicated its name to the rue de Cheval vert, which is now called le rue des Irelandais (Irish Street.) The master of this college is M. Walsh, who has acquired so much celebrity by the important services which he has rendered, and still renders to the instruction of youth. The superintending board of management is composed of the Archbishop of Paris, the Prefect, and the first President of the court of appeal, the Proctor General Imperial of the same court, and two members appointed by the minister of the interior. The college physician resides in the house.

A gentleman, who resided some years in the West Indies, has just put to press an account of the Island of Jamaica, and its inhabitants, principally drawn up from personal knowledge and observation.

A new edition of the memoirs of Col. Hutchinson, governor of Nottingham, in the reign of Charles I. written by his wife, with some additional notes by the editor, is nearly ready for publication.

Miss L. S. Temple has in the press a new volume of poems.

Mr. Southey is preparing, as part of his series of Ancient Romances, of which Amadis of Gaul and Palmerin of England have already appeared, an edition of Mort Arthur with an introduction and notes.

The Historical and Romantic Ballads, edited by Mr. Finlay, are now nearly ready for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. The greater number of these Antient Poems have never before been published. Prefixed are some remarks on the early state of Romantic Composition in Scotland.

AFFRICAN INSTITUTION.

The African Institution has lately published the report which was produced, and, on the motion of Lord Howick, received at the general meeting held at Freemason's Hall on the 15th of July last. From this report it appears, that this society does not intend to undertake any religious missions, but to leave this to the institutions already formed expressly for that purpose. It proposes to watch over the execution of the laws recently enacted in this and other countries, for the abolition of the slave trade, to see that the benevolent intention of the legislators be not frustrated by the artifices of the avaricious speculator who may be interested in the traffic in human blood; to endeavour to procure the complete abolition of the slave trade by foreign powers; and to promote the general civilization and internal improvement of Africa. Some of the means which they intend to adopt for this latter purpose are, 1. To collect and diffuse throughout this country accurate information respecting the natural productions of Africa, and, in general, respecting the agricultural and commercial capacities of the African continent, and the intellectual, moral, and political condition of its inhabitants. 2. To promote the instruction of the Africans in letters and in useful knowledge, and to cultivate a friendly connection with the natives of that continent. 3. To endeavour to enlighten the minds of the Africans with respect to their true interests; and to diffuse information among them respecting the means whereby they may improve the present opportunity of substituting a beneficial commerce in place of the slave trade. 4. To introduce among them such of the improvements and useful arts of Europe as are suited to their condition. 5. To promote the cultivation of the African soil, not only by exciting and directing the industry of the natives, but by furnishing, where it may appear advantageous to do so, useful seeds and plants, and implements of husbandry. 6. To introduce among the inhabitants beneficial medical discoveries. 7. To obtain a knowledge of the principal languages of Africa, and, as has already been found to be practicable, to reduce them to writing, with a view to facilitate the diffusion of information among the natives of that country. 8. To employ suitable agents and to establish correspondencies as shall appear adviseable, and to encourage and reward individual enterprize and exertion in promoting any of the purposes of the institution.

LONDON MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

IN fulfilment of our promise to give a more detailed account of Mr. Donovan's London Museum, in Brydges-street, Covent-garden, we offer to our readers the following sketch of the mode of classification adopted in the several Departments of British Natural History.

ZOOLOGY. *Mammalia.*

British mammiferous animals disposed in the order of science. These comprehend the indigenous quadrupeds; quadrupeds naturalized; those which have been the object of rural œconomy in ancient and modern times; and in the rural sports of Britain. Marine, or fish-formed Mammalia. Examples of the fossil remains of mammiferous animals, unknown or extant before the flood; with recent comparative specimens elucidatory of the awful and universal wreck of the ante-diluvian world. The first apartment is devoted to the reception of the Mammalia or Quadrupeds, among which are many species not generally known; as the small Horse-shoe, but lately discovered in Devonshire and Monmouthshire, and described in the transactions of the Linnæan Society; the great Seal delineated in the transactions of the Royal Society, and several of the smaller Quadrupeds; a fine example of the skull of the Narwhal or "Sea Unicorn" with two complete teeth, several feet in length; and various specimens of the fish-form Mammalia or Whale tribe. Of fossil remains those vestiges of a gigantic and unknown race of animals existing before the flood, the examples are numerous, such as the teeth, bones, horns, and other relics appertaining to animals resembling the Elephant, Mammoth, Hippopotamus, and other stupendous creatures.

ORNITHOLOGY.

British Birds scientifically arranged—comprehending those which are constant inhabitants of the British isles; birds of the annual migratory kind; occasional visitors; birds employed in falconry, and other antient sports; and those connected with the rural sports and amusements of modern times in Britain; species naturalized or domesticated. *Ornitholithi*, or fossil remains of Birds. The British aviary constitutes one of the most pleasing departments in the Museum, and offers collectively the most perfect display of the feathered tribes hitherto observed in the British Isles. This assemblage contains not only every well authenticated species, but in most instances the individual specimens shot or taken in the country, and upon the authority of which they are described as natives. In general the male and female, and not unfrequently the nest, eggs, and young are included; and besides these an extensive collection of the eggs of British birds are arranged in a glazed case stationed in the first suite of rooms appropriated to the birds.

AMPHIBIOLOGY.

Recent British amphibious animals;—*Amphibiolithe* or organic remains of amphibious animals extant before the flood, and supposed to be lost in the universal dissolution. This department contains the Testudo Coriacea captured in the sea, near Bridport, and believed to be the only British specimen known; it is of a gigantic size, and when alive, weighed nearly half a ton; a land tortoise found in a state of nature in a forest in Devonshire, a new acquisition to the British Fauna, and various other reptiles, as Frogs, Lizards, Snakes, &c. among the last is a double headed Snake found in Surrey, an object of great curiosity, the heads being perfectly distinct from each other. The Antediluvian remains of this tribe are numerous, including parts of Tortoises, Crocodiles, and Lizards in great variety.

ICHTHYOLOGY.

Arrangement of British fishes, a comprehensive series of those perishable beings, finely preserved in their natural form and colours, with references to those found in our seas, rivers, lakes, &c. with practical observations relative to their spawnings, breeding, and other particulars connected with the British fisheries, and calculated to advance our national concerns: Remains of Antediluvian fishes found in a mineralized state in Britain. This is probably the only complete collection of British fishes hitherto formed; the difficulty of obtaining

ing them is sufficiently obvious, and their preservation attended with inconceiveable trouble. Few therefore of this tribe are uninteresting. They are far too numerous to be noticed in the present sketch. A series of eleven hundred fossil remains of fishes are arranged as a sequel to the department of British Ichthyology.

ENTOMOLOGY.

A suite comprising many thousand subjects elucidatory of the numerous insect tribes found in this country. It is intended that this department should exemplify the science or classification of Insects. Entomological discoveries applicable to the useful purposes of life; to the maladies incidental to the human frame; to disorders of cattle and other animals; to agriculture and horticulture; the whole illustrated by appropriate examples. Elucidatory specimens developing the true causes of various diseases in timber, grain, and other farinaceous, culinary, or useful plants, occasioned by the depredations of insects, and ambiguously known by the indefinite terms of "Worm" "Grub" "Blights" of certain kinds, the "fly," &c. with experimental remarks on the most effectual remedies for eradicating or removing them. Insects noxious, useful, or injurious in a commercial point of view, as affecting the manufactures, or staple commodities of the country; the various articles of importation from foreign climes, &c.

CRUSTACEA.

Recent crustaceous animals inhabiting the British seas and shores; and remains of Antediluvian crustaceous animals. The Cancri are arranged in this order, and which, including the Cancer, Galathea, Squilla, Astacus, Pagurus, and other families, contain a number of curious articles; among these are several of the original specimens described by Pennant from the Portland Museum, and also the original of that ambiguous species of Galathea, C. Bamffius, figured and described by Pennant, from a drawing by Mr. Cordiner, and since copied into the work of Herbst. Of the fossil crabs and other crustacea of the Antediluvian world, the remains concentrated in this department are very extensive. The whole series comprises about 300 subjects, and these appear on examination to include the detached parts or more perfect examples of many distinct species, not a solitary individual of which appears to be known in a recent state at this time; and it may be truly added, that many of these are in the most exquisite state of preservation. In this suite, thirty seven distinct species may be easily recognised, and those in general are so complete as to exhibit every character in the most satisfactory manner.

VERMES.

Worms in the order of classical arrangement, as naked, crustaceous: worms affecting man and animals, the origin of destructive internal diseases; marine, terrestrial and others—organic remains of the vermes tribe. The limits of our plan will not allow us to enter upon this most extensive department in a manner suitable to the interest of the subject; it will be sufficient to observe that it contains a great variety of extremely rare and curious specimens which are so little known that they cannot fail to prove a source of the highest gratification to the inquisitive observer, more especially as they relate to a branch of Natural Science too much neglected by the generality of Naturalists.

CONCHOLOGY.

Recent shells.—Reference to the testaceous animals of Britain, useful in ancient and modern arts.—Antediluvian shells found in a fossil state in this country. The recent shells amount to several hundred distinct species, comprehending every known British shell of any importance, with many not hitherto described; the greater part of which are illustrated by an extensive series pointing out the transitions of growth, and variations of colour, with many other particulars of no small degree of interest to the naturalist. The testacea of the Antediluvian creation are numerous and more conspicuous from their superior size; and, as well as the recent series, comprise many very choice and valuable articles. Among the univalves of the chambered kinds are examples of the British Ammonitæ, Nautili, Belemnitæ, and Orthoceralitæ in the greatest variety and perfection, many of which are unique.

ZOOPHYTA.

ZOOPHYTA.

The series of recent Zoophytes comprises a great variety of the Millepora, Cellepora, Alcyonium, Spongia, Flustra, Sertularia, and Pennatula. The collection of British Zoophytes formed by the Rev. Mr. Lightfoot is included in this department. The mineralized remains of Antediluvian Zoophytes embrace a number of gigantic species of the Tubipora, Madrepora, and others chiefly Lithophytes.

BOTANY.—*Recent, Antediluvian, Comparative.*

Classical arrangement of plants the indigenous product of the British isles; Plants useful in Medicine, Agriculture, Horticulture, Pasturage, &c. those possessing noxious or poisonous properties. Plants parasitical and injurious to husbandry and other concerns of life. Remains of Antediluvian discovered in a fossil state in Britain. The recent plants designed to elucidate the Botany of the country are well preserved, and displayed in a picturesque manner in several hundred glazed frames of an uniform size and appearance, and are disposed throughout in systematic order in their respective classes, orders, and genera. The Botanical department offers a most extensive field for general observation. Most of the plants concentrated in this delightful assemblage of the vegetable creation were collected in a wild state and are preserved with great care. No tribe has been neglected; still however it cannot escape remark that more than ordinary attention has been devoted to the Alpine species of perfect plants and also to the Cryptogamia. In the wide research necessary to obtain such an immense collection none of the British mountains of any importance have been disregarded; the Cambrian Alps, the hills of Westmoreland and Cumberland, of Ireland and the Scottish highlands, have alike been tributary in augmenting and enriching the pleasing tribe of plants. A great number of the specimens have been collected by Mr. Donovan himself in the course of many annual excursions among the Alpine regions of Britain; by the Rev. Mr. Lightfoot of Scotland, and various other gentlemen, whose names are in most instances annexed to the respective subjects.

The ninth series consists of the Phytolithic relics, and impressions of mineralized plants, the organic evidence of a vegetable creation unknown to us except from those most beautiful remains, and which are usually denominated Antediluvian plants. Of this extensive collection it will be sufficient to observe, that every article of any importance in this class, formerly preserved in the Leverian Museum are now concentrated in this series, in addition to Sir Ashton's private or duplicate collection, Da Costa's collection, that of the late Mr. Ingham Forster, and about 1000 specimens, or above, not included in any museum before. Nothing can excel the beauty of many articles in this class, nor offer a more comprehensive and sublime idea of the Botanical productions of the Antediluvian world.

MINERALOGY.

That of Great Britain exemplified as a science: illustrated by examples as relating to the Antediluvian Zoology and Botany; as exhibiting the mighty wreck in which organic matter was involved at the dissolution of the former world, and in the formation of the superficies of the present British mineral products connected with metallurgy; or valuable in the concerns of Agriculture; medicine, arts, manufactures, and the commerce of the empire. The British isles abound with an amazing variety of mineral productions, many of which are no less distingnished for their exquisite beauty and splendid appearance, than for their great utility in the most important concerns of human life, a circumstance at once demonstrated in the most impressive manner by the extensive and costly assemblage of British minerals brought together in this Museum.

ANTIQUES.

A select collection of British Antiques are likewise placed in this Museum, many of which are curious to the Topographer as well as Antiquarian. Among those more deserving mention are a number of articles of Roman and British sculpture

sculpture, pottery bearing inscriptions and devices, implements and ornaments, as fibulæ, torques, &c. in brass; coins, &c. found chiefly in Wales, especially at Caerleon in Monmouthshire, the ancient metropolis of the Silures, and which are particularly described by Mr. Donovan in his tour through South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Mr. Donovan having through a variety of unforeseen circumstances been prevented from submitting this Museum to public inspection so early in the last spring as was intended, proposes to continue it open through the winter, or for a longer period, should it appear congenial with the public wishes. Mr. D. has it in contemplation during the interval to establish a course of Lectures on the subject of Natural History, the particulars of which will be very shortly announced.

THE COMET.

We are much obliged to our able correspondent for the following communication respecting the Comet, which we with pleasure lay before our readers; and we shall be happy to receive from him the additional account which he is so kind as to promise.

"The Comet has excited much curiosity and much admiration, but, if we are to judge by the public communications made upon this subject, astronomy is in a very low state, and we have not an observatory among us. A writer in the Morning Chronicle is the only one I think, who has been at any trouble to give us any precise information on the subject, and he has suggested an idea, which I was sorry to see not enforced by subsequent demands in that paper. His plan is, that when such a phænomenon appears in the heavens, a bulletin should be issued daily from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, giving an account of the observations last made upon it. We cannot doubt, that in that observatory many observations have been made by both the astronomer royal and his assistants. Any information from them would be gladly received by the editor of a paper, and still with greater satisfaction by the public. They, who have not observatories, would, with the directions given them in the bulletin, and which should contain the right ascension and declination of the fixed stars in the neighbourhood of the Comet, as well as the declination and right ascension of the Comet itself, easily mark its progress.

I was in hopes that I should have been able to communicate to you a sufficient detail of each day's progress from its first appearance to its present state, but various circumstances have prevented me, and I must now delay it till I have been able to compare together various communications, which will make it easy to trace the comet's path. For several days I had no observation, and lost sight of him soon after his first appearance in the spot called Mons Mænalus. His tail was then beautiful, and could not fail of striking every person who turned his eye to the western quarter of the heavens. Every day increased the probability of seeing him. He gradually rose higher and higher, but as he rose in height in the heavens he lost that striking appearance which made him the great object of vulgar curiosity. His path was over the serpent to the constellation of Hercules; but whether he went through the small stars in the head of the serpent or below them I cannot tell: it seemed to be evident that he must pass very near them. When he quitted the serpent and entered Hercules, he passed near to the second and third of that constellation, directing his course into the triangle formed by the fourth, fifth, and sixth of this constellation, and during his passage near those stars, he was several times visible. When he had passed through the above mentioned triangle, it was evident, that he was making his way to the first of the harp, and it was not improbable that he would travel into the eastern hemisphere, being visible near the Zenith. Of this however I can say nothing, for several nights I have not had an opportunity of observing him.

The return of Comets, now that we have got rid of the idea, that masses of matter in the heavens do not move about, to alter the caprices of cabinets, or to plague silly and intriguing kings and queens in the management of a negotiation, the return of comets naturally introduces the question, what they can be possibly for, and how likely it is for the earth to suffer a shock, by one coming

ing plump upon us. Because they take such a circuit, it cannot be supposed that they have inhabitants like our earth, and as they approach the sun they must be, I don't know how many times hotter than red hot iron. Neither of these opinions seems to rest upon any solid foundation, for it remains to be proved, that heat and cold depend upon the distance of the sun, and nature may have made sufficient provisions for the Cometary gentleman, that he may be just as much at his ease, when the sun appears to him as big as a quarter of the heavens, as when it was not larger in size than a farthing candle. The name of Sir Isaac Newton is frequently introduced on the subject of the excessive heat of a comet; but the whole of his position depends on the comet being composed of materials like our earth. If we take away this position, the conjecture falls to the ground, and it may happen, that when we think the comet is burning, they may be eating ice, and esteeming it a luxary. Do we not know that in all books of philosophical amusement, an account is given of the mode of making ice by the fire-side; and, if we have materials on earth, which can be so combined together, as to produce a very great degree of cold in the midst of a very considerable degree of heat, why should not the comet be possessed also of materials, which shall enable it to enjoy the ice in its short summer months, and produce as much heat as is requisite to support the length of its winter,

Some suppose, that the comet is a kind of body, which enjoys the benefit of two systems, that it keeps up a kind of correspondence between two suns; I would not say positively that the thing is not so, for it is not impossible, that the rate of projection may be such, when it quits the sun, as shall carry it far beyond the limits of Herschell, and shall make it liable to the attraction of another sun. But this seems to me to be a very improbable conjecture, which will be set aside when the orbits of a few comets have been ascertained; and it is not improbable, that some few hundred generations from this time, when men have left off the custom of burning cities, and mutilating limbs by way of amusement, the return of a comet will be as regularly foretold, as that of an occultation of a star by the moon, or a conjunction of one or two of the planets.

The little danger to be apprehended, by an inhabitant of the earth, by a cometary shock, will not relieve every person's fears: for heaven knows, that many a tender mother, at Copenhagen, had no idea that a shell would burst in her drawing room and destroy all the objects around her of her affection. However, if we had as little fear from the plagues, which men bring upon each other, as is to be apprehended from cometary concussions, the earth would not be tormented by so many heroes. Many a fine city will be laid in ashes, by the fury of man, before any destruction proceeds from the bodies in the heavens: and, if a comet leads us to apprehend danger, it would be a good thing, if it could bring us to reflect, what a miserable set of silly fools we are to extol to the skies those men, who are the most adroit in producing mischief to their fellow creatures. We need no comet to destroy the earth. Men of themselves are sufficient to render it a habitation of dæmons: but happily one reigneth in the heavens, who will not permit the madness of their ambition, to exceed the bounds which he hath appointed.

21st. Nov. I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

STELLARIUS.

At this moment the comet is just under the first of the Harp or Vela, being directly in the line with this star, and χ of this constellation, but nearest to Vela. On the 23d. it will probably be in conjunction with the latter star.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
New M.	Oct. 1	S	30. 16	30. 02	60°	36°	.18	
	a. 2	W	30. 03	29. 98	65	51	.20	.13
	a. 3	SW	30. 11	30. 03	65	51	.11	
	a. 4	S	30. 06	30. 02	67	48	3	
	a. 5	W	30. 02	29. 93	65	53	2	1
	6	W	29. 96	29. 95	61	50	5	
	b. 7		29. 95	29. 75	65	54		
1st. Q.	8	W	30. 10	29. 75	61	48	.45	
	9	W	30. 10	30. 07	59	52		1
	10	SW	30. 12	30. 07	65	54	.14	
	11	SW	30. 11	29. 98	61	55		
	12	W	30. 12	29. 98	62	56		
	13	Var.	30. 16	30. 12	65	54	.26	
	c. 14	SW	30. 16	30. 01	69	54	.10	
	d. 15	SW	30. 11	30. 01	65	48	9	
Full M.	16	SW	30. 06	29. 99	58	52	.12	
	e. 17	W	29. 99	29. 85	63	54		
	d. 18	NW	30. 24	29. 88	62	36	.24	
	d. 19	Var.	30. 25	29. 92	61	43	8	
	20	S	29. 92	29. 42	65	52	.15	
	b. 21	Var.	29. 46	29. 44	61	53	.15	.22
	f. 22	NW	29. 44	29. 03	63	41	4	.30
	23	N	29. 30	29. 20	50	33	5	
L. Q.	24	SE	29. 54	29. 30	56	36	5	.11
	25	E	29. 64	29. 54	56	49	9	.11
	26	E	29. 62	29. 48	53	35		
	27	N	29. 83	29. 62	52	35	6	.24
	28	SW	29. 85	29. 64	51	38	9	
	f. 29	SW	29. 63	29. 54	54	34		4
	30	W	29. 68	29. 45	53	39	.11	
	31	N	29. 91	29. 68	48	35	.12	
			29. 92	29. 76	60. 00	46. 00	3. 08.	In.
			M. 29. 84		M. 53. 00		In.	1.17

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

REMARKS.

a. Calm clear days, with *gossamer* and the stratus by night.
b. b. Windy.
c. The swallows were not seen after this day.
d. d. d. Much dew.
e. A very large and perfect lunar halo.
f. f. Stormy nights.

RESULTS.

Winds variable.

Mean height of Barometer	-	29.84 In.
Thermometer		.53°
Evaporation - - - - - -		3.08 In.
Rain - - - - - - - -		1.17 In.

Plaistow, 6th of 11th mo. 1807. L. H.

RESULTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Wind variable, but chiefly W. and S. W.
Mean Pressure Barom. 29.62.—Highest 30.08—Lowest 28.90.—Range 1.18.
Mean Temperature 51.°.734—Highest 68°. —Lowest 41°—Range 27°.
Dew-Point - - - - - - - Highest 56°. —Lowest 35°—Range 21°.
Rain this month, 6,255 inches.—Total this year, 23,955 or nearly 24 inches.

This month has been remarkably wet, considerably more so than any of the preceding months; in May, there was a fall of 3.825 inches, being the next in point of wetness.

The gravity of the air has gone under some remarkable changes: from the 2d to the 5th, the Mercury descended through a space of one inch and 2-10ths; on the 8th, it had almost regained its former loss; but the following day, at noon, it was nearly 6-10th lower; the next morning it assumed its last elevation, and then continued nearly stationary until the 19th.—Towards the close of the month, similar changes to those which occurred in the earlier part again took place, but with more sudden variation.

A Comet, visible to the naked eye, has, upwards of a month past, excited much attention.—The following observations, which I have been able to select, perhaps may be interesting.—It was stated in the Moniteur of the 8th October, that M. Pons, belonging to the Observatory at Marseilles, was the first Astronomer who discovered the Comet in France, on the 20th September; it was again noticed on the 21st and 22d.—These observations being communicated to the Astronomers at Paris, they found it on the 25th to the left of Arcturus, between the Stars of the Boreal Crown and those of Libra to the West.—The following evening, September 26th, it was seen by Mr. Walker, of London, who, comparing it with Beta Hercules, it follows that Star, 5′,41″ in time, and has 3′ greater north declination.

October 2d.	At 7 P M.	Right Ascension 224°	Declination 4°	N
6th.	At 7 P M. - - - - - - - - -	228° - - - - - - -	7° 30′	N
14th.	At 7 P M. - - - - - - - - -	237° - - - - - - -	15°	N
19th.	At 7 P M. - - - - - - - - -	241° - - - - - - -	17°	N
21st.	Evening. - - - - - - - - -	244° - - - - - - -	19°	N
24th.	Evening. - - - - - - - - -	247° - - - - - - -	21° 40′	N
25th.	Evening. - - - - - - - - -	248° - - - - - - -	22° 30′	N
26th.	Evening. - - - - - - - - -	248° - - - - - - -	23° 28′	N
27th.	Evening. - - - - - - - - -	250° - - - - - - -	24° 20′	N
29th.	Evening. - - - - - - - - -	252° - - - - - - -	26°	N

From the different observations and calculations, it appears that the Comet passed the equator on the 27th September, about one o'clock P. M. with 218° right ascension; since then it has passed the head of the Serpent, and the body of Hercules, and seems now to direct its course towards Lyra.

THOS. HANSON.

Manchester Lying-in Hospital, Nov. 3, 1807.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent method of the Rev. Mr. Alex. John Forsyth of Aberdeenshire, for giving fire to, or discharging, Fire Arms, Artillery, Mines, &c. Signed April, 1807.

Mr. Forsyth's method of discharging fire arms consists principally in the use of some of the chemical preparations, which explode by a blow, as a priming; which he proposes to enclose in an apparatus, connected with the touch-hole, in such a manner, that no external vent shall be left for its expansive force, when enflamed; by which means its effort will be entirely directed into the charge, set fire to it, and augment its effect, without any of it being wasted in the open air.

Several methods are mentioned in the specification of this patent for effecting the above purpose; the most simple of which consists of a cylindrical cavity bored in the substance of the breach, from the bottom of which a small perforation, which is in effect the touch-hole, passes into the barrel: into the cylindrical cavity the chemical priming is first put, and then a cylindrical punch or plug, which is made to fit the cavity exactly, being inserted into it, and a smart blow being given on its upper end, the chemical priming will explode, and give fire to the charge.

In the other more complicated methods the blow, that causes the explosion, is given either by the action of an helical spring attached to the punch, or by a piece of iron moved like the cock of a common lock, which strikes the punch; in both modes triggers are used, on drawing which the blow instantly takes place; in those methods contrivances are also used to facilitate the insertion of the priming. In one of which a small cylindrical box, containing the chemical composition, drops a portion of it into the cavity beneath the punch, whenever it is turned round to a certain point; and in another method a piece of metal, holding the punch at one side, and having a cylindrical cavity at the other, that contains the composition, is attached so to a cylindrical piece, that projects from the touch-hole, (and in the side of which there is a small cavity that communicates with the latter) that when it is moved round it to a stop, or projecting pin, some of the composition passes from the containing cavity, into that adjoining the touch-hole, and on the metallic piece being turned back to its first position, the cylindrical punch, at its other side, comes exactly opposite the cavity over the touch-hole, into which it is struck, on the trigger being drawn, with sufficient force to make the composition explode by the blow.

The exploding composition for the priming, mentioned by the patentee, consists either of sulphur, or sulphur and charcoal, or common gun-powder, mixed with oxymuriate of potash; or of fulminating mercury, or of other fulminating metallic preparations of the same nature.

The oxymuriate of potash, and the compositions with which it has been tried, explode with so small a friction in general, that arms to which Mr. Forsyth's contrivance is applied must be attended with the greatest danger from the sudden and unexpected discharges to which they must be liable from this circumstance. Many experiments have been made with this explosive salt, some of which have terminated fatally to the operators; but as yet no preparation has been discovered in which it is sufficiently under command to be used with safety, and until this event takes place, Mr. Forsyth's application of it, and of the other explosive mixtures he mentions, which are of the same nature, cannot be expected to be of much utility. It is also probable that the explosion of the prepared priming would in most cases either entirely blow away the cylindrical punch, or would shortly injure it, and the parts connected with it, so as to make them useless.

The

The instrument for producing instantaneous fire by the compression of air, for which Mr. Lorentz has got a patent, mentioned in our last number, might be probably applied with success to discharge fire arms in a manner similiar to that proposed by Mr. Forsyth and would have the advantage over it of not being attended with the danger of unexpected explosion.

Patent of Mr. John Lamb formerly of America, but now of King Street, London, for an apparatus for distilling fresh water from salt water, and for cooking at sea. Dated June 1806.

Mr. Lamb's apparatus for cooking and distilling, consists of a cabouse, fitted up in a manner now very generally used; in which there is an open fire place in front, an oven at the back behind the fire place, and on the same level with it; and boilers over the oven; and which is so furnished with passages for the draft of the fire, with proper dampers applied to them, that the action of the fire can be directed to the oven or to any of the boilers, as thought fit; one of which boilers is appropriated solely to the reception of salt water. The sole novelty in Mr. Lamb's apparatus, consists in the addition of still heads to all the boilers, communicating with worms and condensing vessels, as all the parts of the cooking and distilling vessels are formed in the usual manner. Apertures are directed to be made in the top of one of the boilers, and in the worm, to be fitted with steam-tight covers, to which vessels for cooking with steam can be applied occasionally above the boilers, and the condenser.

The chief advantage of Mr. Lamb's apparatus consists in its compactness, and in furnishing a means of distilling fresh water from salt, at sea, without requiring more fire than is commonly used aboard a ship, and which occupies very little more room than a common cabouse. As the steam of all the water used in cooking is turned again into water, no possible means are omitted of procuring all the fresh water at sea, that the operation of the fire can produce; the importance of a plentiful supply of which, to the health of seamen, has been amply proved in Cook's voyages.

The apparatus contrived by Dr. Irvine for distilling fresh water from salt water, (of which there is a full description in the account of the voyage made by Capt. Phipps towards the north pole, by order of government,) would be much better to add to ships boilers than that directed by Mr. Lamb, as it is much more simple, is less liable to derangement, takes up much less room, and would produce considerably more fresh water in the same time.

The method of Churning used in Indostan.

The great simplicity of the instruments used in India for most purposes, is deservedly admired by all who sufficiently understand the principles of mechanism to know the value of simple formation in every apparatus which is frequently used; and their efficacy in general is no less admirable than their simplicity.

In Europe, Churning is a tedious and laborious process, and its uncertainty is so great, that in places where much ignorance prevails, supernatural influence is often supposed to be exerted to retard the effect of the Dairy Maid's exertions. In India on the contrary all, who have been there, agree that the Natives make butter with a facility which would astonish European milk-women. Perhaps this may be partly caused by the difference of the climate; but as the mode of churning, and the implements used for this purpose in India are also altogether dissimilar to those employed in this quarter of the world, there is reason to think that some part of the effect may be justly attributed to their efficacy.

The native Indians use for a churn a large globular unglazed earthen pot, containing about 30 gallons, with a contracted mouth, like the openings of the

the large oil jars in common use here; its round bottom is kept in its place firmly either by a trifling excavation of the soil, or by means of an annular pad, or band of straw, or twigs. The pot is always placed close to a tree, if one can be found; or if none can be found, a strong stake is set up, and two rope bands are passed around it at about a foot from each other, and long enough to enclose the stake and reach over above the center of the pot.

The instrument used to agitate the milk, consists of a piece of bamboo about five feet long, and two inches in diameter: at about fifteen inches from its lower end a strong ligature, or hoop, made of rattan bark, is put on the bamboo, and from that downwards, it is split into four, six, or eight parts, which are all kept extended in a conical form by short pieces of wood, whose pointed ends are inserted into holes bored in the two opposite divisions respectively.

The divided part of the bamboo being put into the milk, so as nearly to reach the bottom of the churn, one of the bands is put over the round part: and then a thong, of raw cow's hide dried in the sun, of about six feet long, and at first nearly an inch broad, (for it becomes narrower by use,) is lapped about the bamboo three or four times; the upper band is then applied above the thong, and the operator holding an end of the thong in each hand, by means of short pieces of wood fastened to them, turns the bamboo, in the same manner that turners on some occasions turn their work, with an alternately reversed motion.

The bamboo is kept perpendicular by means of the two bands, which pass round it from the tree or stake, and which resist the tension caused by the man's action on the thong; and the operation is farther aided by his occasionally raising or lowering both hands, whereby the bamboo works higher or lower in the churn, and gives a more efficacious movement to its contents. Raw hide is preferred for the thong, and for the bands, because its fibres are not so liable to be thrown off by friction as those of other substances; which fibres from the position of the thong would be liable to fall into the milk. Some cover the top of the churn with a piece of board, perforated for the bamboo's reception to keep the milk clean, but others think that a thin round board like a trencher, fixed to the bamboo, about six inches above the mouth of the churn, would be preferable.

Two men often work at these churns at the same time; but then each is obliged to use his own thong, or their action would not be sufficiently equable to preserve the proper position of the bamboo. They are by practice so expert at accommodating their motions to each other reciprocally, as to require no stake, tree, or band to support the bamboo, when two work together.

The milk put into the churn, at each operation, usually occupies somewhat more than half its capacity: It is generally brought from some distance to the place where it is churned, and when it arrives is usually become remarkably thick and rich, very much resembling cream before the separation takes place; this is probably caused in part by the gentle agitation it receives in the vessels in which it is carried, which are of the same globular shape as the churn, are made of the same materials, and hold about three gallons each. A man carries two of these pots by means of a pole of split bamboo, about five feet long, laid across his shoulder, from each end of which one is suspended by cords which sustain a piece of strong net work, on which its bottom rests.

The pots are usually carried thus within a foot of the ground, and often at the rate of four miles in an hour: sometimes two pots, one over the other, are carried at each end of the bamboo pole.

When the milk has been brought in this manner from some distance, (as it often is ten or fifteen miles while it is still warm.) It is put into the churn without any farther preparation. But if the butter is to be made near where the cows are kept, the milk is either kept for some time on the fire without being allowed to boil, or is prepared for the churn by having some indigenous leaves and flowers put into it for a few minutes, which disposes it to a more prompt separation.

In

In imitating the Indian method of churning, care should be taken not to depart much from the original plan under the idea of improvement, or to permit the workmen who prepare the implements for it to do so, a fault to which the workmen of this country are remarkably addicted, unless carefully prevented. This is the more necessary in this case, as we have seen a plan proposed for an improvement on the Indian churn, in which the instrument for agitating the milk was so placed that it must always turn round one way; to work which the complicated mechanism of a skrew, horizontal toothed wheel, and crank were to be used; and in which though the crank was to be moved by a treadle, the addition of a fly wheel, (in this case essentially necessary,) was entirely omitted. This pretendedly improved churn it is easy to see, would not churn at all, as by the agitator, or dash, always turning one way, it could have no action whatsoever on the milk.

Perhaps the globular shape of the Indian churn may be favourable to the separation of the butter; the motion of the milk would certainly be different in it, from that in a vessel of another shape, and this may be a matter of more consequence to the operation than might be supposed.

The only improvement we would venture to suggest is to have the parts of the handle of the agitating instrument round which the fixed bands pass, made of iron, this would admit of their being much smaller than the part in which the moveable thong worked, which would very much diminish the friction.

The muscular action necessary for this mode of churning, is of that kind which can be long continued without much fatigue, and wherein much power can be exerted; but to make it most favourable, the position of the thong should be considerably lower than the breast of the operator. A spring pole might be used in this method of churning, as well as in turning; both hands could by its use be employed to pull the same way, and the action of the operator would then much resemble that of rowing, which is generally allowed to be one in which human force is exerted to the greatest advantage.

The process of warming the milk before churning is similar to that practised in Devonshire in making the clouted cream, from which butter is so readily procured. But the Indians warm it soon after it comes from the cow, and churn it directly after; whereas in Devonshire it is left to settle several hours before it is submitted to these operations.

Patent Smoke Disperser of Mr. James Caparn of Leicester.

Mr. Caparn's smoke disperser consists of a tube of sheet iron about ten inches in diameter, and two feet high, fitted to place on the top of a chimney like the chimney pots in common use. On the top of this tube an horizontal fan-wheel is placed, like the flyer of a smoke jack, which turns on a vertical pivot, whose point is sustained by the bottom of a pipe, containing oil, which is supported by a bar placed across the large tube. The vanes of the fan-wheel, besides the usual inclination, are bent downwards in an angle of about 45 degrees, so as to descend from the center at top to the outward edges, all which are united to an iron ring, or narrow hoop, of about a quarter of an inch thick.

The object of this contrivance is to prevent the bad effect of sudden gusts of wind on chimneys in low situations. It is to be used only on chimneys contracted at the bottom, as it will not succeed well on open kitchen chimneys.

Some of those dispersers are made with short external tubes, enclosing the fan-wheel, but open below, to defend them from the action of side winds. They are sold by Ive and Burbidge in Fleet-street. The patent was taken out for them some time in the first quarter of the present year.

Mr. Caparn's smoke dispersers are reported to be of some service for the purpose for which they are intended. The manner in which they act is probably as follows. The fan-wheel being put in motion by the ascending current of hot air from the chimney, will preserve its momentum (which is considerably

increased by the iron ring at the circumference of the wheel,) against any inferior force acting in the contrary direction: in most cases a descending gust of wind will not be strong enough to counteract this motion, but when it happens to be so, it is prevented in a great measure from blowing down the chimney by the sloping of the vanes from above downwards. Even when the vanes are impelled by a descending gust of wind in a direction contrary to that in which the stream of hot air tends to move them, the current, caused by the centrifugal force of the revolving wheel will probably counterbalance the effect of the tendency of the wind to force downwards between the interstices of the vanes, and the smoke will pass out beneath the wheel without obstruction.

Travelling Pens invented by M. David Leroy, Member of the (French) Institute. Sonini's Journal.

M. Leroy, in making sketches of various interesting objects on his travels, often wished for an instrument less brittle than crayons, or pencils, and less troublesome than the common pen. The idea of this new instrument suggested itself to him in considering that the tube of a quill, being of a cylindrical form, was well adapted by this circumstance to be formed into a minute pump, by which the ink might be drawn up, retained at pleasure, and supplied as wanted.

The instrument, which he formed in this principle, was composed in the following simple method; about three inches of copper wire was passed through a small stopper of cork and firmly fastened to it by strong waxed thread; the point of the wire was then passed up the quill and forced through the part above its tube, a small ferule was then placed on it, over which it was rivetted.

The small cork stopper, serving the purpose of a piston, being drawn up within the quill: another small stopper, formed likewise of cork, was placed at the aperture, having a minute cut made in it opposite to that of the quill, when formed into a pen, which gave a passage to the ink. M. Leroy thinks that it is probable gum elastic, coutchouc might make good pistons for pens of this kind, tho' hitherto he only used those of cork. M. Lenour, to whom he mentioned the subject, suggested that it would be useful for the better fitting of the piston, that not only it should be formed of an elastic substance, but that the tube of the quill should not be too hard, that it might also be elastic.

M. Leroy mentions swans quills to be the most proper for making pens of this construction.

Mr. Leroy's pens are preferable to the common fountain pens, used for the same purpose, as they afford more exact means of regulating the flow of the ink to the pen. The principal objection to those pens is, that, as like others, they would require frequent mending to keep them in good order, and would of course be worn out as soon as other pens, though the method directed for making them is very simple, it would, from the number that would be wanted, cause too much trouble for general use.

The principle might, however, be used for steel pens, which would not be liable to this objection, and which are now made by some manufacturers of them, so as to be very serviceable.

A small tube of silver or brass, fitted up to hold ink, in the same manner as Mr Leroy's pens, and prepared so as to lie within the barrel of a common quill, and which might be shifted easily to another quill, when the pen made of the first was worn out, might be found to obviate the above objection: to use a tube of this sort, it would be necessary to slit the upper part of the front of the barrel of the quill, to admit of the tube being drawn upwards as the pen was consumed.

Mastic which resists Fire and Water.—Sonini's Journal.

Take half-a-pint of milk, mix it with an equal quantity of vinegar, separate the coagulated part from the liquid, and mix the latter with the whites of four

or

or five eggs after having well beaten them. When the mixture of the two substances is complete, add to them quick lime passed through a sieve; make with the whole a thick paste, which will not liquify when you use it.

If the fragments of a broken article, are luted with this mastic, and then properly dried, it will resist both water and fire. M. Skogo, a merchant at Karlskrona, has declared, that he has mended with it a great breach in the bottom of a large iron vessel, which he continually used to boil pulse, and that it served him after this for five years in this state, without requiring any farther repairs.

Discovery of Metal in Alkali, by Professor Davy.

We are just informed of a singular discovery, lately made by Professor Davy: the time is already elapsed, when this part of the work should have been delivered to the printer, or we would endeavour to procure a more full account of it, but hope to do so for our next number.

It has been long since suspected by the French chemists, that the simple earths were metallic oxids, retaining their oxygen with a force, which no means had been discovered of overcoming. The basis of Soda had been found to be Magnesia, and that of Pot-ash lime, by the experiments of M. Thouvenet, M. Berthollet, and other chemists; and they may therefore be classed with the earths; but no attempt has till now been known to be made to verify the conjecture of the metallic nature of these earths. This honour has been reserved for Professor Davy, who, we are informed, has produced solid metallic globules, both from Soda and Potash, by the action of the galvanic trough. Both kinds are reported to be lighter than water, (but that from Soda to be somewhat the heaviest), and to have such a vehement attraction for oxygen, as to explode from the velocity of their combination with it, immediately on being thrown into water. Their appearance is said to resemble that of globules of quicksilver, if in a solid state.

Whatever farther information can be obtained, shall be communicated in No. 1. of Vol. III. Perhaps no long period may elapse, before Argil and Barytes shall be made to produce metals, as well as the substances mentioned; Barytes particularly, from its great weight, affords the strongest presumption of its being of a metallic nature.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following particulars on the subject, from a gentleman of well known chemical knowledge, who witnessed Mr. Davy's experiments. "Mr. Davy has just proved that Pot-"ash is a compound of Oxygen, and a peculiar metallic substance. Its specific "gravity is about 6 water being 10; it forms a perfect amalgam with about 48 "parts of quicksilver. It is procured by submitting a portion of pure Potash, "to the Zinc end of a powerful continuation of Galvanic Plates. The specific "gravity of the metal from Soda is about 7."

ERRATUM—No. 11. p. 524, line 6. For Mr. Laventz, read Mr. Lorentz.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Married. At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, John Tatham, Esq. of Craven-street, to Miss Jones, daughter of William Jones, Esq. of Charles-street, Grosvenor-square.—At *St. George's*, Bloomsbury, John Newton, Esq. to Miss Skinner, daughter of the late Alderman Skinner.—At *St. James's-church*, Edward Jesse, Esq. of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, to Matilda, third daughter of Sir John Morris, Bart. of Claremont, Glamorganshire.—At *Mary-le-bonne-church*, Thomas Crawley Boevey, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart. of Flaxley-Abbey, Gloucestershire, to Miss Mary Albinia Page, daughter of Sir Thomas Hyde

Hyde Page, Knt. of the Royal Engineers.—Thomas Hawkshaw, Esq. Colonel of the 22d Native Regiment, Bengal Establishment, to Miss Perceval, of Knightsbrook, in Meath, Ireland—Richard Birt, Esq. of South Warnborough, Hants, to Miss Ewart, daughter of the late Joseph Ewart, Esq. formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.—By special licence, at her house, in *Grafton-street*, William Holmes, Esq. to Lady Strange.—At *St. Giles's in the Fields*, Charles Tyler, Esq. Captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Sarah Crickett, only daughter of John Crickett, Esq. of Doctors Commons.—At *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, Capt. Pringle Stoddart, Royal Navy, to Miss Frances Sprott, niece of Mark Sprott, Esq. of the King's Road.—At *St. Catharine Coleman*, Fenchurch-street, John Arthur Barron, Esq. of Warrington, to Miss Geddes, daughter of Archibald Geddes, Esq. of Leith.—At St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, Thomas French, Esq. of Holborn, to Miss H. Newby, daughter of William Newby, Esq. of Liverpool.—At *Bushy Park*, Ponsonby Shaw, Esq. to Miss Alice Eade, fifth daughter of Jonathan Eade, Esq. of Stoke Newington.—At *St. Pancras*, Charles Hill Hall, late of the 18th Light Dragoons, to Miss Augusta Browning, third daughter of the late John Browning, Esq. of Blackheath.—The Rev. C. Rawlins, of Bernard-street, to Mrs. Thomas, of Woburn-place.—At *Islington*, John Cowie, jun. Esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Stock, daughter of Thomas Stock, Esq. of Highbury-place.—At *Kensington*, Edward Harrold, Esq. of Cheshunt, to Miss Bailie, of Brompton.

Died. At *Camden-town*, aged 59, Edward Baylis, M. D. in whose character were united, the tender husband, fond father, and faithful friend.—In *Ruthbone-place*, aged 80, James Brooke, Esq. This gentleman was well known to the chief wits of his time, and was particularly intimate with Johnson, Garrick, Churchill, Wilkes, Lloyd, Murphy, &c. as well as with most of the *bon-vivants* of his early days, though his own habits were always temperate. He possessed considerable literary talents, which were chiefly exerted in numberless political pamphlets, prologues, epilogues, songs, &c. It is much to be regretted that he did not collect these poetical effusions, as they were eminently characterised by spirit and humour. Mr. Brooke conducted the North Briton after it was relinquished by Wilkes, till the final termination of that once popular work. He was thoroughly acquainted with mankind, and abounded in anecdotes, which he related in a very easy, lively and entertaining manner. A daughter of this gentleman, a most amiable and accomplished woman who died in the prime of life, was married to the late Philip Champion Crespigny, Esq. King's Proctor, and formerly Member for Sudbury and Aldborough. Mr. Brooke retained his faculties as well as his vivacity and humour, almost to the close of life, and died after a short illness.—In *York-buildings*, Mary-le-Bonne, aged 71, Samuel Castell, Esq. late of Lombard-street.—In *Upper-Wimpole-street*, Thomas Hibbert, jun. Esq.—In *Charter-house-square*, aged 79, the Rev. Matthew Raine, Vicar of St. John's, Stanwick, and Rector of Kirby Wiske, in Yorkshire.—In *Beaufort-buildings*, aged 68, Samuel Edwards, Esq.—In *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, William Manduit, Esq.—In *St. James's-square*, Nathaniel Middleton, Esq. of Townhill, Hants.—In *Queen's-square*, Westminster, Mrs. Francis Reynolds, sister of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds.—In *Queen-Ann-street*, Richard Hussey, Esq. only brother of the late Earl Beaulieu. By the death of this gentleman, an estate in Ireland of 14,000l. per annum devolves on Lord Sydney Godolphin, a minor brother of the Duke of Leeds. This valuable estate was contested in chancery, for many years, by the late Mr. Hussey. The mansion-house, in Dover-street, and the rich and valuable services of gold and silver plate, Lord Sydney was suffered to possess, without any legal investigation.—At his apartments in the *Edgeware-road*, the Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert, vicar of Bledlow, Bucks.—He was a native of the island of Antigua, and related to several of the first families in this kingdom. Some years since he went out Chaplain to the British settlement at Sierra Leona; and on his return to this country was presented, by Mr. Whitbread, to the vicarage of Bledlow, where, both by precept and example, he proved himself a faithful pastor of the flock committed to his charge, as well as an able and successful minister of that gospel, which was his own support through various trials in life; and happily, in his experience, proved a source of unfailing consolation, under the

struggles

struggles of dissolving nature.—In *Compton-street*, of the hydrophobia, Mr. Frederic Michael Metcalfe. The following account of this singular case is given by Dr. Moseley: "Chelsea Hospital, Monday evening, Nov. 9, 1807. This afternoon, at three o'clock, Mrs. Metcalfe, No. 25, Compton-street, brought her son to me, for advice, at my house in Albany, Piccadilly. He informed me, that he was attacked, about four o'clock yesterday morning, with a difficulty in swallowing any liquid, which he first perceived when he attempted to drink some porter, the remains of half a pint, which he had on the preceding evening. He said, when he put the pot to his mouth, something rose in his throat and choaked him. He swallowed, as he thought, about a tea-spoonful, and then was seized with a trembling, and cramp in his arms and legs, and a sensation of pricking, as if pins or needles were run into his flesh. His appetite failed him on Saturday last. Yesterday he ate a small piece of mutton, which made him sick at his stomach. He has eaten nothing this day; though he said he could swallow any thing, except it were in a liquid form; but has no desire for food. He said, he was attacked on Thursday last with a violent pain in his right arm, from the shoulder to the ends of his fingers: this pain left him on Saturday night. He rubbed the arm with hartshorn and oil, and wrapped it up with flannel, on Saturday. Mrs. Metcalfe informed me, that on seeing any liquid poured out for him to drink, even before he takes hold of the pot, or cup, he begins to tremble, and the choaking seizes him. She said, in attempting to drink, he became convulsed, his eyes look glassy, and he stares in an unusual and frightful manner. The case thus clearly demonstrated, I desired Mrs. Metcalfe to go with me into another room; I did this that I might not alarm her son, by questions necessary for further information. Neither Mrs. Metcalfe nor her son had the slightest suspicion of the cause, or the nature of this dreadful calamity. I asked Mrs. Metcalfe whether her son had been lately bitten by any dog? The very question so much alarmed her, that she was in a few minutes in a state of distraction. When she was able to speak, she exclaimed, with a loud shriek, that he had been bitten in the hand by a dog in the summer. As soon as she became calm and composed, we returned to her son. On interrogating him, he informed me, that in the beginning of July last, there were two dogs fighting desperately in the street opposite his mother's house; and he, observing one of them had one of his eyes torn out, and the other dog likely to kill him, endeavoured to part them; but on taking hold of the dog he wished to rescue from the fury of the other, he received a bite from him on his right hand. Two of the dog's teeth penetrated the outside of the hand, but the palm of the hand was considerably wounded. This wound was dressed with Friar's balsam and poulticed, and was cured in a week or ten days. I examined his hand. There was a small degree of redness remaining, but no heat, or pain, where the wound had been in the palm of his hand, and no vestige whatever on the outside where the teeth had been. There was nothing observable in his throat, differing from its natural state, nor any increase of saliva. Pulse 88, rather feeble, and not quite regular. He had no thirst. He told me his choaking seemed to him as arising from wind; and that he always discharged a great deal from his throat whenever he attempted to swallow. He said he took some dillseed water last night, and thought it relieved him; but never could get more down than a tea-spoonful at a time, and that with great difficulty. In one attempt to swallow some of this water, he was so choaked and convulsed, that he would have fallen into the fire, his mother told me, if she had not saved him. I gave him some water in a pint pot twice; each time he swallowed about a tea-spoon full, and both times was choaked and convulsed, with a wild staring in his eyes, and a trembling all over him: and immediately after the effort of swallowing, he made a hideous noise. The second time I gave him the water, I was much alarmed; I thought it would have occasioned a fatal convulsion. It is impossible to describe a sound; and I can compare the noise he made, which was from repeated spasmodic contractions of the organs of respiration, to nothing but to that sort of stifled barking which dogs sometimes make, when disturbed in their sleep; or to the short hoarse barking of a drover's dog. When he took the pot in his hand, he fell into a tremor, held down his head, and was in great distress; he kept the pot in his hand a few seconds before he could could summon

mon courage to lift it to his mouth; after which I took it from him, as from the agony he could not hold it. He bore the sight of the water in the pot, while it was in my hand, when it was not offered him to drink; but when I brought a large bason filled with water, and put it before his eyes, he seemed frightened; and when I agitated the water near him, he was instantly attacked with what he called, '*the wind rising in his throat*,' trembling, and that hoarse, fancial noise before mentioned. He entreated me not to order any medicine for him in a liquid form, as he said he could not take it; and the attempt, he was certain, would kill him. He said he could swallow any solid substance. I put this to the proof; and, as he had been costive for several days, I gave him four aperient pills, which he swallowed one at a time, but with some difficulty. He had now been with me three-quarters of an hour, when he and Mrs. Metcalfe left Albany, with the best advice I could give, and walked back to Compton-street. From his appearance and conversation no one would have thought him indisposed. His voice and speech had suffered no alteration. He was in the 18th year of his age; a very fine youth in mind as well as in person. His humanity here was his misfortune. With what grief did I see him depart from Albany with his poor mother, knowing, as I did, that he had but a few hours to live! I visited him at eight o'clock in the evening. Pulse 110, and extremely feeble. I gave him some water. In attempting to drink, the usual consequences, choaking, wildness in the eyes, and the noise in the throat, followed. The pills operated about nine o'clock, several times. About ten o'clock he became so violently convulsed, that four young men, his brothers, could scarcely keep him in his bed; but he made no attempt to bite any person. He began also to foam at the mouth with white froth. The quantity of this froth was so great, as to require many towels and handkerchiefs in wiping it from his mouth. At this period he likewise became delirious at intervals: but at times in his perfect senses; and complained, though in a very warm room, of being cold, and begged to be kept warm. In this condition he continued until one o'clock on the following morning, when, from his violent convulsive exertions and struggling, he was entirely exhausted, and remained calm and quiet afterwards. He expired at a quarter before two; 18 weeks from the time of the accident, 46 hours from the commencement of the hydrophobia, and 10 hours after I first saw him.—At *Chelsea*, Mrs. Martha Dicey, relict of the Rev. Edward Dicey.—At *Enfield*, aged 31, Mrs. Eddowes, wife of William Eddowes, Esq.—At *Hackney*, aged 25, John Eveleigh, Esq.—On Saturday, 21st October, at his house at *Highbury-place*, Abraham Newland, Esq. late Chief Cashier at the bank of England. This worthy and most respectable character was elected a clerk in the bank on the 25th February, 1747, and appointed Chief Cashier on the 8th January, 1778. He had entered his 78th year. For some time past his health was visibly on the decline; and finding that his strength would not permit him to execute the functions of his office with his usual celerity and correctness, he resigned his situation a few weeks ago, and was succeeded by Mr. Hase. Ever since the period of his resignation, he became more exhausted every day, and was thoroughly aware, and prepared for his approaching dissolution. He would often say, that before Christmas he should finish his earthly career. His last moments were not attended with the least symptom of pain. Had Mr. Newland survived a little longer, he would have been in possession of the plate assigned him by the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, as a mark of their esteem for the faithful discharge of his duty.—Mr. Newland's relations are very distant; and to them it is presumed he has left all his property, to the amount of about 7000l. per annum. It is understood that his funeral will be private, but the place of interment has not yet been determined on.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. At *Newbury*, aged 85, Mr. John Brown, who had kept a preparatory school there for many years.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died. At *Aylesbury*, Mr. John Rawbone. He was a kind and indulgent husband,

husband, a tender and affectionate father, a sincere friend, and a gentleman of strict integrity, in the discharge of his various official duties.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. Dr. Pearce, Master of Jesus college, having resigned the office of Vice Chancellor of this University, the Rev. Francis Barnes, D.D. Master of Peter-house, has been elected Vice Chancellor in his room. Dr. Barnes served the same office in 1788.—Mr. Robert Chambers Jones, B.A. scholar of Jesus college, is elected Fellow of that Society.—The Seatorian prize, this year, is adjudged to the Rev. Charles James Hoare, Fellow of St. John's college, for his poem on *The Shipwreck of St. Paul.*

Died. At *Cambridge*, aged 38, Mrs. Wynter, relict of the Rev. R. Wynter, rector of Exhall cum Wixford, in Warwickshire.—At *Ely*, aged 20, Mr. George Apsey, youngest son of William Apsey, Esq. At the age of fourteen, he weighed upwards of 13 stone; and at the time of his death upwards of 22 stone. Had his life been prolonged a few years, he would probably have equalled, if not exceeded the *great* Mr. Daniel Lambert, in size.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At *Chester*, Thomas William Tutton, Esq. of Withenshaw, to Miss Emma Grey, daughter of the late Hon. John Grey, of Decbank.—At *Cheadle*, Charles Philip Johnstone, Esq. second son of the late Charles Johnstone, Esq. of Ludlow, to Miss Frances Harrison, youngest daughter of the late Charles Harrison, Esq.—At *Stockport*, Mr. William Turner, wine-merchant, to Miss Potts, daughter of David Potts, Esq. of Offerton.

Died. At *Peover*, Mr. Jonathan Higginson, many years proprietor of the London and Liverpool waggons. To say he was universally respected in his business, is saying little: he was a most affectionate husband, a beloved parent, a generous friend, and will be long and deservedly lamented by a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance.—At *Preston-hall*, Mrs. Yates, wife of John Yates, Esq.

CORNWALL.

Married. At *St. Hilary*, James Jacob Borlase, Esq. of Camborne, to Miss Moyle, of Marazion.—At *Fowey*, Mr. Collins, a Master in the Royal Navy, who has been forty-six years at sea, to Miss Catherine Dewar, of Truro, aged 23.—At *St. Erme*, John William Chilcott, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Cardew, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cardew, rector of St. Erme.

Died. At *Falmouth*, Capt. Humphrey Bunter. Crossing the fields betwixt the Dolphin tavern, and Duckham's academy, it being very dark he missed his way, and most unfortunately fell into a stone quarry, upwards of 50 feet deep, by which he was maimed and lacerated in a dreadful manner. His cries brought people to his assistance, who carried him to a neighbouring house, where he expired, after languishing two days in great agony.

CUMBERLAND.

The workmen have begun clearing away the rubbish within the bastions of the citadel of Carlisle, preparatory to their being converted into court houses for the county. The citadel will soon lose its original appearance, and assume an aspect very different from its former state. In its ancient form it consisted of two immense bastions or round towers, connected by a rampart of considerable extent, with embrasures and battlements. It could boast of little beauty of embellishment, and was altogether a grotesque piece of military architecture. A modern tourist, says, "it was built by Henry the Eighth, and had the form of all his castles on the Hampshire and Kentish coasts." This city will soon lose almost every vestige that marked it as a frontier town, and the castle will be the only building remaining to indicate the struggles which it formerly had to maintain against the assaults of the inhabitants of the sister kingdom.

Died. At *Keswick*, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Grave, relict of the late Mr. Robert

Robert Grave, formerly of Wicks in St. John's.—At *Whitehaven*, aged 39, Captain Edward Parkin, of Workington.—At *Calddebeck*, aged 73, Cuthbert Backhouse, Esq.—At *Walton*, near Brampton, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Dobson, of Scotby, a preacher among the people called quakers.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At *Derby*, aged 63, Mrs. Hope, relict of the Rev. C. Hope.—At *Dore*, the Rev. J. Webb, curate of Barlow and Totley, and Dore.—At *Kilburn*, aged 80, the Rev. Thomas Nabauld.—At *Quarndon*, aged 35, Miss Mary Buchanan, daughter of the late Charles Buchanan, Esq. of Burton upon Trent.—At *Chesterfield*, Monsieur Meant, a French prisoner of war. He had arrived there a few days before, in company with a fellow captive, a Colonel in the French army, and a member of the Legion of Honour. After a residence of three days, at the Falcon, they procured lodgings; but when they came to discharge their bill at the inn, the Colonel discovered his strong box to have been opened by a false key, and his property, to the amount of a thousand pounds, besides plate, jewels, and other valuables, to the further amount of five hundred pounds, stolen. On application, an immediate investigation was set on foot for the detection and recovery of the unfortunate gentleman's property. The servants having been examined, and proved innocent of the charge, it was suspected, from the evidence of the chamber-maid, that the Colonel's fellow-traveller had committed the robbery. A search was then made in a private place belonging to the house, and a handkerchief, containing a pocket-book, with French paper-money inclosed to the amount of nine hundred pounds, and several other articles were found, which put the matter beyond all doubt. The magistrate, constables, &c. waited on the suspected person, who, as soon as he recognized the landlord of the inn among them, betrayed evident marks of guilt. During the examination, the prisoner made a full confession of the fact, and informed the Colonel where the rest of his property was to be found. He was observed repeatedly to drink of the liquor contained in a small vial, which was supposed to be some cordial, but which proved to be poison. Between the paroxysms of remorse and pain, he appeared calm and collected, and requested pen, ink, and paper, for the purpose of making his will, which he actually completed; and having obtained forgiveness of the Colonel, he suddenly seized a knife which lay unobserved on the mantle-piece, and plunged it several inches in his breast. The unfortunate man suffered the greatest agony for some hours, and then expired. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of Self Murder; and he was immediately placed in a shell, and buried in a waste piece of ground near the town. The deceased was an athletic, handsome man, and it is said that he has left a wife and six children. He was taken by a privateer on his return from abroad, where it was understood he had acquired considerable property.

DEVONSHIRE.

The middle arch of Honiton-bridge, between Exeter and Honiton, has been carried away by the rising of the water, and in the course of one night, the whole of the bridge was destroyed. It was of considerable extent; 200 feet long by 20 wide, was built at a considerable expence, and has not been completed more than six months. In consequence of this accident, travellers between those towns, must now proceed several miles round, by Ottery, which bridge being also partly washed away, upwards of one hour's difference will be created between the arrival of all the coaches at Exeter.

Married At *Exeter*, the Rev. William Kinglake, rector of Dolton, to Miss Heberden, daughter of the Rev. Canon Heberden.—At *Holsworthy*, Lieut. Col. Lachlan M'Quarrie, of the 73d regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Hennella Campbell, daughter of the late John Campbell, of Aird's, Argyleshire.—At *Ipplepen*, the Rev. B. H. Carne, curate of Crediton, to Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, third daughter or Philip, Lloyd, Esq.

Died.

Died. At the New London Inn *Exeter*, Lady Langham, of Nottinghamshire.—At *Little Fulford*, aged 92, Mrs. Tuckfield, sister of the late John Tuckfield, Esq.—At *Ford Abbey*, Mrs. Gwynn, wife of John Francis, Gwynn, Esq.—At *Huntsham*, aged 74, William Trozle, Esq. many years an active and useful county magistrate.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died. At *Sydling House*, aged 64, after only three days illness, Sir John Smith, Bart. He was formerly a Fellow Commoner, of Magdalen College, Cambridge.—At *Blandford*, aged 93, Mrs. Jones, relict of John Jones, Esq.

DURHAM.

A very extraordinary occurrence lately took place at Castle Eden. John Armstrong, sinker, of Bishopton, was sinking a well at the inn at Castle Eden, at the depth of fourteen yards, when by the imprudent removal of a few bricks, which had obstructed the gradual descent of the crib, and its superstructure, a great portion of the well closed upon him. His voice was heard, and four sinkers who happened to be working at Hart, about three miles off, were immediately procured, but, on attempting to remove the superincumbent bricks, the well closed a second time. Towards evening the work was suspended for the night, as he was no longer heard; the state of the shaft becoming hazardous; but the greater part of the same night and following day, were employed to extricate the poor man, who was at last relieved from his perilous situation. The bucket with which he had been sinking had formed the key of an arch over his head; and he was found in a bending posture, closely pressed on all sides by the bricks and gravel; but without having sustained any material injury.

Married. At *Brancepeth*, Major General Drummond, to Miss Margaret Russell, youngest daughter of William Russell, Esq. of Brancepeth Castle.—At *Bishop Wearmouth*, William Williamson, Esq. of Gringley, in Nottinghamshire, to Miss Sanderson, eldest daughter of Thomas Sanderson, Esq.

Died. At *Gateshead*, aged 80, Mr. Henry Smith.—At *Wellington*, aged 70, Henry Mills, Esq. the oldest magistrate in the county of Durham.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Chelmsford*, the Rev. Henry Watts Wilkinson, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Miss K. Kenningale, of Great Hocksley.

Died. At *Hedingham Castle*, aged 46, Mrs. Elizabeth Majendie, wife of Lewis Majendie, Esq.—At *Chelmsford*, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Staples, formerly a respectable grocer, in Moulsham, and a studious professor of the occult sciences; but he appears to have been born under an unfortunate aspect; for, for some years he had subsisted on the benevolence of friends.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Bristol*, Benjamin Helps, Esq. of Gloucester, to Miss Catherine Spry, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry.—James Rogers, Esq. son of James Rogers, Esq. of Clarisham, Somersetshire, to Miss Thomas, of Hanbury.—At Sudbury, the Rev. Henry Wintle, rector of Somerton, to Miss A. Drayton, of Gloucester.

Died. At *Bristol*, James Harvey, Esq. one of the Aldermen of that city.—The Rev. John Gent, vicar of Stoke Nayland, in Suffolk. He was formerly of Cains College, Cambridge, B. A. 1765. A very melancholy event occurred at Wick, in the parish of Berkeley, on Sunday, the 8th instant. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Bennett, a respectable farmer of the above place, and his two sons, were walking over their grounds; when, being overtaken by a thunder storm, they imprudently took shelter under a tree. An extremely vivid flash of lightning killed a cow near the fatal place where they were standing, and being attracted by the tree, struck the whole of them to the ground. The father and youngest son, although considerably injured,

soon recovered; but the eldest, a fine youth about 18, was killed on the spot!

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At *Alresford*, James Pritt, Esq. to Miss Jane Bonham, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Carey Bonham, of Old Alresford.

Died. At *Gosport*, aged 25, Captain Claringbould, of the West Kent militia.—At *Portsea*, aged 82, Mr. James Reeks, whose virtues and known good character secured to their possessor the esteem and regard of all who knew him, and will ever reflect the brightest honour on his memory.—At *Purbrook*, Captain T. Hawker, Royal Navy.—At *Ringwood*, Timothy Swetland, Esq.—At *Southampton*, David Barclay, Esq. late Major of the late West Lowland regiment of Fencibles. He was Captain and Paymaster of the late 76th or Macdonald's Regiment of Highlanders, and being made prisoner at the surrender of Yorktown, in Virginia, in October 1781, he was one of the thirteen British Captains who remained prisoners with the men, and who in May 1782, had (in violation of the Capitulation) lots casts for one of them to suffer death, in retaliation for an American Captain (who was executed by some of the Loyal Refugees), when the lot fell upon Captain Charles Asgill, of the Guards, and involved him in the unfortunate situation he so long laboured under with so much honour and credit to himself. Captain Barclay had some time before this period, the permission of General Washington to go on parole to New York on the business of his Regiment, and for the general benefit of the prisoners; but feeling himself bound in honour to take his chance with the rest of his brother Captains, refused to avail himself of previously obtained leave (though strongly urged so to do by them, and particularly by the American Brigadier General Hezew, who had then the charge of the prisoners), but remained and stood the risk of the lot accordingly.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Bromyard*, aged 86, Mrs. Anne Wynne, relict of William Wynne, Esq.—At *Kingston*, the Rev. Samuel Philips, rector of Little Marclay, and perpetual curate of the Chapleries, of Stanford-Bishop, and Warton.—At *Withington*, the Rev. Corbet Browne. He had been fifty-six years rector of Withington and Upton, and formerly of Queen's-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1750, M. A. 1754.—At *Shobdon-Court*, William Hanbury, Esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Watton*, H. Manningham, Esq. youngest son of Charles Manningham, Esq. late of Thorpe, to Miss Lawra Skinner, third daughter of the late Russel Skinner, Esq. of Newton-House, Hants.

Died. At *Baldock*, aged 83, the Rev. Edward Pym, formerly of Christ College, Cambridge.—At Mr. George Boreham's in *Hoddesdon*, his daughter, Mrs. Warner, wife of Mr. Warner of the Crescent in the Kingsland road, and Mrs. Hummerstone of the Black Lion Inn at Hoddesdon. Mrs. Warner had been on a visit to her parents for several days; and Mrs. Hummerstone, at Mr. Boreham's house, in consequence of an invitation to spend the evening with the family. The company assembled in the parlour, were Mr. Boreham, a very old Gentleman, affected by the palsy; his wife, his four daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mrs. Warner. About a quarter past nine, they were alarmed by a very loud noise at the back of the house. It proceeded from some person in dispute with the servant-woman, Elizabeth Harris, and who was insisting to get into the house. He proved to be Thomas Simmons, a young man only eighteen years of age, who had been servant in the family of Mr. Boreham, but had been recently dismissed. This man, it seems, had, while in the family, paid his addresses to the servant, Elizabeth Harris, who was many years older than himself; but the symptoms of a ferocious and ungovernable temper, which he had frequently displayed, had induced his mistress to dissuade the woman from any connexion with him; and this violent disposition had led also to his dismissal from the family. He had been heard to vow vengeance against Elizabeth Harris and the eldest Miss Boreham; and on Tuesday night, 21st October, at the hour already stated, he made his way to the farm-yard, and

and from thence into an interior court, called the stone-yard. Elizabeth Harris, on seeing his approach, retired within a scullery, and shut the door against him. He demanded admittance, which she refused: high words accordingly arose; and he plunged his hand, armed with a knife, through a window lattice at her; but missed his aim. This noise alarmed the company in the parlour and Mrs. Hummerstone being nearest the door, went in hope of being able to send away the disturber; but just as she reached the back door, leading from the parlour to the stone-yard, Simmons, who was proceeding to enter the house that way, met her, and with his knife stabbed her in the jugular artery, and pulling the knife forward, laid open her throat on the left side. She ran forward, as is supposed, for the purpose of alarming the neighbourhood, but fell, and rose no more. The murderer pursued his sanguinary purpose, and rushing into the parlour, raised and brandished his bloody knife, swearing a dreadful oath, that "he would give it to them all." Mrs. Warner was the person next him; and, without giving her time to rise from her chair, he gave her so many stabs in the jugular vein, and about her neck and breast, that she fell from her chair, and expired. Fortunately Miss Anne Boreham had been up stairs, immediately previous to the commencement of this horrid business; and her sisters Elizabeth and Sarah, terrified at the horrors they saw, ran up stairs too for safety. The villain next attacked the aged Mrs. Boreham, by a similar aim at her jugular artery, but missed the point, and wounded her deep in the neck, though not mortally. The poor old Gentleman was making his way towards the kitchen, where the servant maid was, and the miscreant, in endeavouring to reach the same place, overset him, and then endeavoured to stab the servant in the throat; she struggled with him, caught at the knife, and was wounded severely in the hand and arm. The knife fell in the struggle. She, however, got out at the back door, and made her way into the street, where, by her screams of murder, she alarmed the neighbourhood. The poor people residing near the house, were all in their beds; but the whole town was soon in alarm. The murderer sought to conceal himself; and, after some search, was discovered in a cow-crib: he was immediately made prisoner, and brought to the Bell ale-house, where he was bound and handcuffed until morning; and was actually on the point of death from the tightness of his ligatures, which had nearly stopped the circulation, when Mr. Fairfax, of the Black Bull Inn, in the town, interfered, cut the ligatures, and thereby prevented a death too summary for the cause of public justice. He was committed to Hertford Gaol, to abide his trial; and on Thursday, being interrogated by the Clergyman of the place, he persisted in denying his previous intention to murder Mrs. Hummerstone, or any of Mr. Boreham's family: but he said, that after he had stabbed those whom he had murdered, and was in pursuit of Elizabeth Harris, he heard something, as it were, flutter behind him, and follow him in his pursuit; and when he overtook her, he felt himself unable to strike as he intended, and the knife fell from his hand.

An inquisition was lately taken at Rickmansworth, on the body of a man of the name of Inman, who was shockingly mangled to death.—It appeared in evidence before the Coroner, that a person of the name of Gurney, rents a piece of water adjoining a river, about two miles from Rickmansworth, and some depredations having been committed by the wheels or baskets being robbed of eels, a watch was set, consisting of Gurney, a labourer in his employ, and two keepers. During the night, the deceased, a master bricklayer, who lived in some repute in the town of Rickmansworth, was seen to get into the water, which is private property. He had scarcely done so when the men on the watch rushed upon him; Gurneys being armed with a reap-hook. The deceased made a dive into the common river, when he was closely pursued, and the fellow with the reap-hook wounded him in a manner too shocking to describe. Whilst he was in the water, and as he was getting on the bank, a part of his heel was cut off. One of his hands was nearly severed from his arm, and his body presented a dreadful spectacle. The poor man languished four days in extreme misery, when he died of his wounds.—A Verdict of *Manslaughter* was returned against three of the party.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died. At *Huntingdon*, Captain Cross, of the Northampton militia.—At *Hartford*, aged 71, John Wye, Esq. formerly of Northampton.

KENT.

A few days ago, a considerable part of the steeple, with the bell, belonging to Luddenham Church, Canterbury, fell down upon the middle of the church, and destroyed the pulpit, pews, &c. in that part of the building. A bricklayer was at the moment examining the steeple, and on removing some mortar, observed the key stone of the arch giving way, when he luckily effected his escape, just in time to save himself from being buried in the ruins.

Married. At *Deptford*, Chapman Marshall, Esq. of Seething-lane, to Miss Stansfield, daughter of Timothy Stansfield, Esq. of Field House, New Cross.—At *Greenwich*, George Hay Edwards, Esq. of Beaufort Buildings, to Miss Mills of Cromer Hill.—At *Benenden*, the Rev. Daniel Boys, to Miss Sarah Rider Richardson, youngest daughter of the late William Richardson, Esq. of Bermondsey.—At *Shurry*, John Brent, jun. Esq. of Greenland Dock, to Miss Susanna Kingsford, third daughter of the Rev. Sampson Kingsford.—At *Plumstead*, the Rev. Charles Graham, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury, to Miss Elizabeth, Cairnes, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Cairnes.

Died. At *Canterbury*, the Rev. Joseph Price, M. D. vicar of Littlebourn.—At *Cranbrook*, Henry Troughton, Esq. formerly of Fenchurch-street; but for upwards of thirty years an inhabitant of that town.—At *Deal*, aged 83, George Laurence, Esq. many years his Majesty's naval officer there.—At *Eltham*, aged 86, Mr. Pott, relict of John Pott, Esq.—At *Footscray*, aged 86, the Rev. A. Lowther, late chaplain in his Majesty's navy.—At *Rochester*, aged 86, suddenly, Mrs. Prudence, Lambrecht.—At *Wingham*, the Rev. Dr. Hey, prebendary of Rochester, and rector of Wickham and Eastchurch.

J. Neville, a gardener to Mr. Milton, of Chatham, after an absence of 15 days from his service, and no one knowing what was become of him, was found hanging in Luddesdown Woods; he had in his pocket 93 guineas in cash, and other monies, making 104l. 4s. 4½d.—The cause of this rash deed cannot be accounted for. He was a very respectable man, and valuable servant, and had lived in the service of Mr. Milton for eight years.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At *Liverpool*, Thomas Spurston Moulson, Esq. to Miss Miller, at Edgehill.— R. Alexander, Esq. of the island of Jamaica, to Mrs. Radcliff, youngest daughter, of the late Col. John Tracey, of St. Ann's, Jamaica.—At *Leyland*, George Watkin Kenrick, Esq. to Miss Farrington, of Shaw-hall.—At *Poulton* in the *Fylde*, Thomas Hull, Esq. solicitor of Poulton, to Miss Singleton, daughter of the late Thomas Singleton, Esq.—At *Oldham*, Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Lower Moor, aged 73, to Mrs. Patience Bardsley, of Greenaires-Moor, aged 64, being her fifth marriage.

Died. At *Lancaster*, aged 63, Mr. John Addison, a collateral descendant of the celebrated Right Hon. Joseph Addison, who, for sincerity of heart, strength of mind, independency of spirit, and sprightliness of disposition; will be long and sincerely lamented by those respectable friends he has so often enlivened by his flights of fancy, and brilliant flashes of genuine wit and humour, unalloyed by envy or malevolence.—Aged 76, Thomas Brayshay, Esq. formerly of the island of Dominica; a man whose extensive benevolence, and strict integrity, had gained him the esteem of all who had the advantage of his acquaintance.—On Monday, Oct. 26, at Childwall, near Liverpool, at the advanced age of 80, Arthur Onslow, Esq. Collector of the Customs, at the port of Liverpool, bred up in the service of the revenue; his active and intelligent mind had acquired the most perfect knowledge of all its various interests. His merit alone occasioned his appointment, and the arduous and complicated duties of his office, he discharged with an ability, and integrity, to be equalled by few, to be surpassed by none. To his great disinterestedness, the Report of the Commissioners of Enquiry, into the affairs of the customs, bears the strongest testimony. Notwithstanding the great voluntary sacrifice of emolument

emolument he had made, he lived to see the post he held, made by the great increase of the revenue of the customs, and the astonishing progress of the trade of Liverpool, one of the most lucrative offices under government; he was the representative of the eldest branch of the very antient family of Onslow, in Shropshire; from a younger branch of which the Earl of Onslow is descended. He has left only one son, Mr. Serjeant Onslow.—Aged 79, suddenly, Major William Gray, late of the 2d foot.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.—At *Church Langton*, the Rev. William Hanwell Lucas, of Hartshead, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Jane Wiltden Roberts, eldest daughter of S. W. Roberts, Esq. of Thornby Grange, Northamponshire.—At *Leir*, Mr. Wallin of Ashby Parva, to Miss Mary Higginson, second daughter of Nicholas Higginson, Esq.

Died. At *Claybrook-hall*, aged 65, Thomas Dicey, Esq. of Bow-church-yard, London.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

While some persons were a few days ago ploughing in a field at Zealby, they turned up a coarse earthen pot, which contained about 5000 silver pennies of Henry I. and II. of various mints, and some in excellent preservation.

Married. At *Lincoln*, John Eastwood Meredith, Esq. of Hebron, in Ireland, to Miss Catherine Swan.—At *Misterton*, near Gainsborough, J. Wilkinson, Esq. to Miss Pearson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Stockwith.

Died. At *Grantham*, Mr. George Gray. He had spent the preceding evening with some friends at Basingthorpe feast, and on returning home, fell from his horse on Spittlegate-hill, and fractured his skull so dreadfully, that notwithstanding surgical aid was almost instantly procured, he expired early the next morning.—At *Kitton*, Miss Anna Margaretta Edwards, sister of Col. Noel, M. P. for Rutlandshire, and only surviving daughter of Lady Jane Edwards. Her cultivated understanding, and unassuming manners, made her the delight of her friends and acquaintance, and the goodness of her heart, led her to employ her talents to the comfort and support of her family, and immediate connexions. In her the poor have also lost a liberal support, so that her death will long be felt by all around her.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married. At *Monmouth*, William Clark, Esq. of Bridgenorth, Salop, to Miss Ann Parry, daughter of the late Henry Parry, Esq.

Died. At *Redbrook*, aged 86, Mrs. Lewis: she retained the full use of her faculties to the last.—Near the *Goltree*, the Rev. — Gilbert, of Kentchurch, in Herefordshire. He had gone out on a cock shooting party, and happened to advance a little before the rest, when one of their pieces accidentally went off, and lodged nearly the whole of its contents in his head, tearing away his ear; he was conveyed to a neighbouring farm-house, where he languished three days in extreme torture, which he bore with the most christian resignation, and repeatedly signified that he sincerely forgave the unfortunate author of the accident. He was fifty-five years of age, and universally beloved, and regretted by a numerous circle of friends. His remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of people, whose ears bore ample testimony how sincerely his untimely fate is lamented.

NORFOLK.

A large barn belonging to Gen. Money, at Trowse, was lately burned to the ground, with a great quantity of barley, &c. A notorious character, of the name of Thomas Sutton, who had been convicted of stealing a poney from General Money, and sentenced to seven years transportation; but who having served out that term on board the hulks, had returned to Trowse, next evening surrendered himself, and voluntarily confessed the fact. He acknowledged that he had bought a tinder-box and matches for the above purpose; that he laid under the barley-stack from six o'clock on the preceding evening till two the next morning, when he set it on fire, and then set off towards Kirby; that he afterwards came back to Trowse, and concealed himself

himself in a stable there; that he was actuated by no malicious motives; but that being tired of life, he had resolved to commit some deed that would bring it to a speedy termination; and hearing that a reward was offered for his apprehension, he was unwilling that any one should be entitled to it, and had therefore surrendered himself into the hands of justice. His father was executed for horse-stealing some years ago. The loss by this fire is not less than 700l.

Married At *Norwich*, the Rev. Charles Mann of Denver, to Miss Susan M'Dougall, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral M'Dougall of Calton.—At *Thetford*, the Rev. Castres Mott Donne, rector of Burningham, and vicar of Hempnall in Norfolk, to Miss Frances Manning, third daughter of the Rev. H. C. Manning.

Died. At *Norwich*, aged 86, Mrs. Bell, relict of John Bell, Esq. late of Heringham.—Aged 42, Mr. James Stacey, son of the late Rev. William Armine Stacey of Carleton.—Aged 50, Mr. Cooper, by his industry in trade he acquired a competent fortune in early life, and wisely retired from business, long before that season arrived when the powers of enjoyment become languid. He fulfilled the several duties of his station with the greatest propriety and correctness.—Aged 52, the Rev. John Walker, one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral. He was perpetual Curate of St. Peter, per Mountergate, and of St. John Timberhill, in the city of Norwich, Vicar of Stoke Holy Cross, in Norfolk, and Vicar of Baydsey in Suffolk, and formerly a fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford. He was an admirable scholar, and possessed of a very brilliant imagination and refined taste.—For many years he had been a martyr to the gout, which had latterly obliged him to retire from the world, which had long been charmed by his eloquence, and benefited by his discourses; for of this once popular preacher it may almost be said, "That truth divine came mended from his tongue."—At *Caistor St. Edmunds*, aged 75, Mr. Benjamin Hawkes.—At *Denham*, aged 83, Mrs. Press.—At *Lynn*, aged 77, John Cory, Esq. an Alderman of the Corporation.—At *Yarmouth*, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Larke, wife of Lieutenant Larke, R. N. Governor of the Naval Hospital.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At *Daventry*, Dr. Charles Rattray, to Miss Freeman, only daughter of the late Thomas Freeman, Esq.

Died. At *Northampton*, aged 84, Mr. John Fawcett.—At *Old Ford*, Mrs. Chapman. She had retired to bed at her usual hour; and on the servant going up stairs a short time after to fetch the candle, she found her mistress burnt to death, and the bed entirely consumed. The flames did not communicate to any other part of the house. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the candle having been placed too near the curtains of the bed, in consequence of which they had caught fire.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married. At *Newcastle*, B. R. Dodd, Esq. of Kennington, to Miss Bulmer, daughter of J. Bulmer, Esq.—At *Tynmouth*, William Robinson of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss Isabella Leddell, daughter of the late John Leddell, of Dockwray-square, Esq.

Died. At *Blyth*, aged 56, in consequence of a paralytic stroke while attending divine service, Mr. John Milburn, ship owner and principal agent to Sir Matthew White Ridley, at that port—A man as deservedly lamented as universally respected for his integrity and urbanity of manners, for he was truly a father to the fatherless, and a friend to the distressed. The whole congregation were thrown into confusion by this melancholy event, and though the officiating clergyman had only just delivered the text at the time, the service was no farther proceeded in, and all left the church with agonizing hearts for the fate of their common friend and benefactor. At *North Shields*, Thomas Frank, Esq. Major of the North Shields and Tynmouth Volunteers.—At *Wooler*, aged 60, the Rev. James Kennedy.—At *Berwick*, aged 85, Captain John M'Donald, many years Commandant of the late Invalid Company of that Garrison. Upwards of sixty years of his long life had been spent in the service

service of his country, and his honourable and numerous scars bore ample testimony to the fidelity of his service. He commenced his military career as an acting Aid-du-camp to the late Lord Loudoun, at the memorable siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1747, and bore a share in most of the celebrated actions in the American campaigns. He was one of the few surviving heroes who, with the immortal Wolfe, dyed the heights of Abraham with their blood, and was the officer who rescued the French commander in chief Montcalm, when sinking under his wounds, from the rage of an infuriated soldiery roused to madness by the death of their beloved general. He afterwards commanded for several years the troops in the Island of Newfoundland. Although he married late in life, he lived to see four of his sons attain the rank of Captains in the army, and has left a numerous family to lament his loss.—At *Fallowden*, aged 79, the Right Hon. Charles Earl Grey, K. B. Colonel of the third regiment of Dragoons, and Governor of the Island of Guernsey. His Lordship served at the battle of Minden, and was the only surviving officer who served under general Wolfe at Quebec, to whom he was Aid-du-camp. In 1782, he was made a Knight of the Bath on his appointment as commander in chief in America; but in consequence of peace being concluded, he did not proceed thither. He served also at the relief of Ostend and Newport in 1793, and went soon after to the West Indies as Commander in Chief, which was followed by the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe. In 1802, he was created Baron Grey, and on the 1st of April, 1806, his lordship was created Earl Grey. He has left four sons, Charles Vicount Howick; Henry, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope; George, Commissioner of the Navy, at Portsmouth, and Edward, a clergyman near Reading: also, two daughters, viz. Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and Lady Hannah Bettesworth. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by Viscount Howick, now Lord Grey, who must vacate his seat in the House of Commons.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD, *Nov.* 21.—The names of those candidates, who, at the close of the public examination this term, were admitted by the public examiners into the first and second classes of the *Literæ Humaniores* and *Disciplinæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ* respectively, according to the alphabetical arrangement in each class prescribed by the statute, stand as follows:—In the first class of the *Literæ Humaniores*, Baker (Thomas) of Oriel; Gordon (Robert) of Ch. Ch.; Powel (Thomas Baven) of Oriel. In the second class of the *Literæ Humaniores*, Burney (Charles Parr) of Merton; James (William) of Oriel; Lancaster (Thomas William) of Oriel; Morris (William) of Ch. Ch.; Penson (Peter) of New College; Sawyer (Charles) of Ch. Ch.; Strong (Thomas Linwood) of Oriel.

In the second class of the *Disciplinæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ*, Baker (Thos.) of Oriel; James (Wm.) of Oriel; Morris (William) of Ch. Ch.; Powell (Thomas Baven) of Oriel; Sawyer (Charles) of Ch. Ch.; Strong (Thomas Linwood) of Oriel.

Thursday last a convocation was holden, in which the appointment of the Rev. John Penrose, M. A. of Corpus Christi College, to be one of the select preachers in the room of the Rev. Henry Kent, B. D. of Trinity College, who had resigned that office, was approved by the house.

The same day, in a congregation, the Rev. John Comyns Churchill, M. A. and Student of Divinity, of Corpus Christi College, was admitted Bachelor in Divinity. The Rev. Thomas Stephens, of Magdalen Hall, and Rev. John Basnett, of Pembroke College, Students in Law, were admitted Bachelors in Civil Law, Grand Compounders.

Mr. Thomas Morris, of Oriel College; Rev. Chas. Tomkins Jennings, of Lincoln College; Rev. Allan Borman Hutchins, of Queen's College; and Rev. William Macdonald, of Balliol College, B. A. were admitted Masters of Arts.

Messrs. Thomas Baker, and Thomas William Lancaster, of Oriel College; David Hughes Saunders, of Jesus College; and Daniel Price, of Worcester College, were admitted Bachelors of Arts.

On

On Sunday last, Charles Bryan, B. A. of Oriel College, and Thomas Hastings, B. A. of Wadham College, were ordained Deacons, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, at the College Chapel, Winchester.

The Rev. T. Snell has been instituted to the Rectory of Windlesham, Surrey, on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

Stephen Lushington, Esq. B. C. L. of All Soul's College; the Hon. Spencer Rodney, and Mr. Henry Edward Owen, B. A. of Christchurch; Mr. John Edward Tarleton, B. A. of Branmere, and the Hon. Frederic Pleydell Bouverie, B. A. of Oriel, are elected Fellows of all Soul's College.

Married.—At *Holywell*, George Eddie Sanders, Esq. of Clifton, to Miss Maria Hannah Bishop, eldest daughter of Samuel Wilson Bishop, Esq.—At *Islip*, Mr. Adducombe of Newbury, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, youngest daughter of Thomas Phillips, Esq.—At *North Aston*, Edward Golding, jun. Esq. of Marsden Early in Berks, to Miss Frances Bowles, eighth daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Esq.—At *Witney*, Isaac Newton Lawrence, Esq. of Colthill, Berks, to Miss Symonds, of Witney.

Died.—At *Waterstock*, aged 83, Sir William Henry Ashurst, late one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.—At *Edithweston*, Mrs. Cooke, a maiden lady of that place; she was in the act of drinking a glass of wine when she fell from her chair, and was taken up lifeless.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.—At *Shrewsbury*, Joseph Careless, Esq. to Miss Rowlands.—At *Barrow*, Waldron Hill, Esq. of Broomhouse, Worcestershire, to Miss Harriet Steven, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Steven.—At *Dowles*, Mr. James Downing, of Fairfield, near Broomsgrove, to Miss Roberts, of Dowles.

Died.—At *Ludlow*, Mrs. Crowther, relict of Bryan Crowther, Esq. formerly of Street-court, Herefordshire.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.—At *Bath*, John Eld, Esq. of Siegleford, Staffordshire, to the Hon. Louisa Sidney Smith, daughter of the late Right Hon. and Rev. Viscont Strangford.—At *Birkenhead Priory*, John Sherwin, M. D. of Bath, to Miss Lydia Ann Dannett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dannett, of Liverpool.—At *Frome*, James Humphreys, Esq. of Westbury, Wilts, to Miss Dredge, of Frome.—At *Weston*, Robert Baynes, Esq. of Westbury under-the-plain, to Miss Vere Bayly, daughter of Zachary Bayly, of Belle-Vue, near Bath.

Died.—At *Bath*, William Smythe, Esq. of Green park buildings.—John Whitaker, Esq. of Bratton, Wilts.—James Romney, Esq. a Lieutenant-colonel in the East-India Company's Service.—Aged 62, the Rev. Edmund Goodenough, Vicar of Swindon, Wilts. He was an active and valuable magistrate for that county during his residence at Broughton Pages in Oxfordshire, and was not less attentive to his duty as a justice for Wiltshire after his removal to Swindon. Possessing in an eminent degree the most gentlemanly and prepossessing manners, united with the more solid virtues of unaffected piety and universal benevolence, he was deservedly respected by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.—At Cranmore Hall, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Paget, widow of the late Richard Paget, Esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.—At *Cheadle*, George Wragge, Esq. of Mansfield, to Miss Emma Ingleby, second daughter of Mr. W. Ingleby.—At *Litchfield*, A. Blandy, Esq. of Kingston-house, Berks, to Miss Sarah Mott, youngest daughter of William Mott, Esq.—Major Burrowes, of Stradone, county of Cavan, Ireland, to Miss Susanna Seward.

Died.—At the *Field House*, aged 58, after a long illness, in which he bore great sufferings with fortitude and resignation, Robert Clownam, Esq. and alderman

alderman of the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Captain of the volunteer rifle corps of that town.—At *Uttoxeter*, aged 72, Mr. J. B. Madely surgeon.

SUFFOLK.

Married.—At *Farnham, St. Martin*, the Rev. Henry Hasted, Preacher of St. Mary's, Bury, and Rector of Ickworth, to Miss Ord, only daughter of Dr. Ord.

Died.—At *Ipswich*, aged 135, Mrs. Sarah Lyons.—Aged 61, Mr. Edward Hayward, one of the common council of the borough. At *Long Melford*, aged 67, Mrs. Chevalier, relict of the late Rev. Temple Chevalier, of Aspall-hall.—At *Netherhall in Thurston*, aged 61, George Chinery, Esq. many years an eminent attorney in Bury.

SURREY.

Another amongst the many instances of Suicide, occurred at Kingston, on Wednesday, the 11th of last month, originating from the want of employment in people retired from an active line of life!

Mr. Hall, a man of some property, acquired in this town entirely by his own industrious pursuits, had suddenly a short time ago, left off business, when a consequent despondency seized him, to the great uneasiness of all his friends, and on Wednesday morning, on his not coming down at his regular hour to breakfast, his servant maid went up to the room in which he slept to call him, and hearing no one move, she entered and beheld the shocking spectacle of her master lying on the bed with his throat cut from ear to ear, and bleeding profusely on the floor. Medical assistance being immediately procured, the unfortunate man was enabled, on sewing up the throat, to recover his senses, and after two or three ineffectual attempts to tear out the ligatures, he terminated his wretched existence six hours after the perpetration of this horrid act.

The coroner's inquisition has since brought in a verdict of insanity—and thus died a man, who whilst in active employment a few months ago, was always *chearful, happy*, and *contented*, but quitting this, he proved in the sequel, that it is not in the power of every one to enjoy their otium cum DIGNITATE!!!

On the 13th was held in this place the annual fair, well known as the largest for all descriptions of cattle in this part of the empire; sheep were unusually dear, and fat beasts fetched in general great prices. Horses of the draught kind were cheaper than they have been of late, but money being so scarce in circulation, there were more sellers than buyers in every article than has been known for the last twenty years.

Married.—At *Lambeth*, Thomas Cary Hawkes, Esq. of Oakhampton, to Miss Eliza Sophia Hay, of Durham-place.—At *Sutton*, John Botham, Esq. of Park-lane, to Amelia, daughter of S. Davies, Esq. of Epsom.

Died. At *Croydon*, Capt. Henry Burgess, late of the Earl of Chesterfield East-Indiaman.—Capt. Boyce, of Lock's-fields, Walworth. Returning from a friend's house where he had been spending the evening, he accidentally fell into the area of a house in Union-place, Kent-road, by which his skull was fractured so as to occasion his death.

SUSSEX.

Married. At *Winchlesea*, H. E. Allen, Esq. of Bath-Hampton, Somersetshire, to Miss Fanny Lloyd, second daughter of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. of the Friars. At *Petworth*, Thomas Chrippes, Esq. to Miss Sophia Knight, second daughter of the late A. Knight, Esq.

Died. The Rev. Joseph Williamson, rector of Thakeham, and formerly Vicar of St. Dunstan, Fleet-street, for nearly forty years.—At the *Rectory house Storrington*, Charles Cartwright, Esq. of St. John's college, Oxford.—At *Chichester*, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years and seven months, Mrs. Mary Poole, relict of William Poole of the Hooke, Esq. This lady was a signal example of the happy influence of the social and benevolent affections in promoting health and longevity, and as few have enjoyed these blessings in so large a measure as the subject of this article, still fewer have possessed in a greater degree than herself, the dispositions which lead to them,

them. The disinterested kindness which she extended to all connected with her, the solicitude which she felt to relieve every object of compassion within her reach, the relish with which she enjoyed life to its latest hour, and the calm cheerfulness with which she awaited the stroke of death, have seldom been equalled. Her departure from the world was in all respects answerable to the manner in which she had lived in it. At the table of a much respected friend, and surrounded by those whom she most loved, she expired almost in an instant and without a groan. The following lines on this event are said to be the production of Mr. Hayley's pen.

Hail and farewell! dear venerable friend,
Whose lengthened days, without a struggle end.
The placid angel, who had blest thy birth,
Watched thee almost a century on earth;
And led thee through the Christian cares of life,
A tender step-dame, and a duteous wife:
Then, at thy destined season to depart
Joyed (as the witness of so pure a heart)
Exempt from mortal anguish to dismiss,
Thy peaceful spirit to celestial bliss.

At *Lewes*, aged 81, William Tapsfield, Esq.—At *Graffham*, near Petworth aged 24, George Hanway Sargent, Esq. Captain in the 9th Foot.—Mr. Rhodes of Chichester having been robbed on the highway immediately on his reaching home, made his loss known to the magistrates, when three gentlemen, of whom Capt. S. was one, volunteered their services to go in search of the robber. After two hours search they discovered and pursued him. Capt. S. having overtaken him required him to surrender, when the villain turned about and shot Capt. S. through the head, when he dropped off his horse dead on the spot. The untimely death of this gentleman, sufficiently afflicting in itself, is rendered still more so by circumstances. He was the son of John S. Esq. of Twickenham, one of the Auditors of Public Accounts. He went in the last unfortunate expedition to Holland, and being wrecked in a storm escaped with his life, but it was only to be a prisoner in France. He was sent to Verdun, but after remaining there some time, he learned that it was in contemplation to confine him more closely. Reflecting with horror, on a French prison, he attempted and succeeded in making his escape, and landed in England a few weeks ago, to the inexpressible joy of his friends. He was of a lively, open, and generous disposition, and from his own good qualities, and the real worth of his nearest relations, his premature death excites the deepest regret through all the neighbourhood. On the day following, a party of dragoons proceeded from Chichester, in search of the murderer, they arrived at the coppice where he had concealed himself, which is near Petworth, and surrounded it, while others dismounted, and entered by every avenue. After a strict search they discovered him, and drove him out, without any frock, hat, or shoes on: he then ran swiftly some distance, but finding his pursuers to be close at his heels, he got into a ditch, when they immediately fired at him, and shot him dead. He was searched, and the watch of which he had robbed Mr. Rhodes; the day before, found on him. He proves to be a labourer, living at a village called Graffham, near Petworth: his name is James Allen: he had two loaded pistols about him, but, from the close pursuit of the dragoons, he had no power to use them.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On Monday, 19th October, the magistrates of Birmingham sat for the first time in the new Public Office. This handsome edifice is not excelled by any building for a similar purpose in the kingdom, and although the office and prison have cost a larger sum in erecting, than was at first expected, yet, the town has liberally supplied the building committee with funds fully adequate to furnish the whole, in a manner highly ornamental to the place. The first stone was laid on the 18th September 1806.

Married. At *Birmingham*, Mr. Thomas Cox, of Hill-top, to Miss Frances Gabb,

Gabb, only daughter of William Gabb, Esq. of Aston, Worcestershire.—At *Fillongley*, P. Simpson, Esq. son of Dr. Simpson, of Coventry, to Miss Elizabeth Wrigley Ferrebee, of Knutsford, in Cheshire.

Died. At *Barford*, without any previous indisposition, aged 81, Mrs. Mills, relict of the Rev. John Mills.—At *Priors Hardwick*, Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late William Wilson, Esq. of Edward-street, Bath.—At *Solihill*, aged 84, Robert Brice, Esq.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At *Pidding*, Henry Curwen, Esq. He was the father of nine children; had forty-three grand children, and forty-six great grand children.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. At *Horningham*, Thomas Davis, Esq. a distinguished promoter of improvements in grazing and agriculture, and many years steward to the late and present Marquis of Bath. He was taken ill while holding a court at a house about two miles from Horningham, and expired before he could be removed. As a man of genuine integrity, useful information, and invariable application of his talents to the offices of universal benevolence, and the good of his country, he may be considered as having departed this life unrivalled.—As a token of respect and affection to a man of trust, fidelity, and of uncommonly sound and brilliant acquirements, his noble patron the Marquis of Bath, with Lords George and John Thynne, and their numerous tenantry, attended his funeral.—At *Codford St. Peter*, aged 87, Mr. William Lacy.—At *Devizes*, aged 61, Mrs. Sarah Carpenter, relict of the late Richard Carpenter, Esq.—At *East Benton*, Mr. Simeon, jun.—The father of Mr. Simeon, a reputable farmer, had suffered many depredations in his farm-yard, such as wounding cattle, stealing poultry, &c. A watch, consisting of three persons, was set to discover the offenders. About two o'clock in the morning, three fellows made their appearance in the poultry-roost adjoining a hay loft, where the persons were watching, and after having slaughtered and bagged several fowls, they retreated. They were pursued by the persons on the watch, but having dropped their booty, they escaped; and whilst Mr. S. continued an eager pursuit, which his companions had relinquished, the three fellows surrounded him, and with a bludgeon killed him on the spot. The fellow who struck the blows, was discovered at day light in the morning, and secured, but he has refused to discover his accomplices. The assassin is a carpenter, who resides in the parish, of a known sanguinary disposition.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Ripple*, Captain J. J. Baynes, of the 89th Regiment, to Miss Mary Lucas, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lucas, vicar of Ripple.

Died. At *Worcester*, Mrs. Kensey, relict of William Kensey, Esq.—Aged 86, Mrs. Marshall, of Harvington, near Evesham.

YORKSHIRE.

In ploughing a field at Flaxton, near Lobster-house, between York and Malton, a lead box was turned up by the plough, which contained about 800 small Saxon silver coins, in high preservation, some silver rings, and pieces of spurs. The box appeared to have been before struck by the plough, as it was somewhat broken, and it is supposed that in consequence, part of its contents had been dispersed.

Married. At *Bolton*, Joseph Yates, Esq. Counsellor at Law, late of Peel-hall, to Miss Ainsworth, daughter of Thomas Ainsworth, Esq.—At *Brotherton*, Captain James Staniland, of the ship Brothers, to Miss Althus, daughter of George Althus Esq.—At *Halifax*, Mr. Thomas Waggiesworth, hair-dresser, to Mrs. Elizabeth Gledhill. The present bride is the third which this man of matrimony has had within the short space of 18 months, being a wife for each half year.—At *Kilnwick Percy*, Ralph Creyke, jun. Esq. of Marton, to Miss Dennison, eldest daughter of Robert D. Esq.—At *Kirkleavington*, William Hebron, of Westerdale, Esq. to Miss Sanderson, of Appleton Wisk.—At *Leeds*, the Rev. Anthony Lister, M. A. vicar of Gargrave, to Miss York, only daughter

ter of William York, Esq.—At *Little Ousburn*, George Vandeput Drury, Esq. of the East India service, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of Henry Thompson, of Kirby-hall.—At *Scalcoates*, Mr. William West of Morton, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison, second daughter of the late C. O. Harrison, Esq. of Flamborough.

Died. At *York*, aged 77, James Fulford, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the Corporation. He served the office of Sheriff in 1785, and that of Lord Mayor in 1800.—Mrs. Goodith Pegge, relict of Samuel Pegge, Esq. of Whitehall, Westminster.—At *Aske-hall*, aged 53, Mrs. Bailey, house-keeper to Lord Dundas, in whose family she had lived thirty-five years. While standing near the chimney, her cloaths caught fire, and were nearly all consumed before she could extinguish them, which she at length effected, by rolling herself in the carpet; but she was so much injured, as to occasion her death, after languishing fourteen days in extreme pain.—At *Huntroid*, aged 38, Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, Esq. late Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia, Vice Lieutenant for the Hundred of Blackburn, and High Sheriff of the County. His death was sudden and unexpected, owing to the bursting of a blood vessel.—At *Kirby-moor-side*, aged 25, Richard Dawson, Esq. only surviving son of the Rev. Richard Dawson, rector of Bolton, near Guisborn, in Craven.—At *Hull*, Lieutenant Shaftoe, of the Sussex Militia, son of Sir Cuthbert Shaftoe. He threw himself out of the chamber window, at his lodgings, and in consequence of the bruises he received, died a short time after. He had been left behind the regiment in consequence of being afflicted with a bowel complaint, which brought on delirium, and thus led to this unhappy catastrophe—At *Leeds*, Mrs. Hannah Stead. This woman (who had seen better days) had gone to the Rotation Office, to complain, that her husband, John Stead, had neglected to make provision for herself and family; her delicacy induced her to wait till all the other business of the office was concluded, when she proceeded to lay her case before the Magistrates, in doing which, she became violently agitated, and being seized with an apoplectic affection, expired in a small room adjoining in less than twenty minutes.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, Mr. William Lindley, of Scholes, near Leeds. On Saturday, Oct. 17, Mrs. Lindley, his widow. And on Saturday, Oct. 24, Mr. J. Law, the brother of Mrs. Lindley. The two latter were executors of the will of Mr. Lindley, and had no reason, at the time of his death to suppose that their own was so near.—At *Linton*, near Skipton, Robert Hargrave, Esq. one of the proprietors of the extensive worsted manufactory, at Skipton.—At *New Malton*, aged 84, Mr. Joseph Boulton.—Lately, Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York. A farther account of this venerable prelate will be given in our next.

WALES.

Married. At *Cadoxton*, John Dumayne Place, Esq. of Neath-abbey, to Miss Jones of Glanbrane.—At *Corwen*, William Rogers, Esq. of Knockin, Salop, to Miss Margaret Stodart, daughter of the late David Stodart, Esq. of St. Asaph.—At *Denbigh*, the Rev. John Jones, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and vicar of Beddenham, Bedfordshire, to Miss Mesham, daughter of the late Thomas Mesham, Esq. of Ewloe-hall, Flint.—At *Mathry, Pembrokeshire*, Mr. H. L. Williams, eldest son of William Williams, Esq. of Llandigge, to Miss Sarah Evans, of Mathry.

Died. At *Hay*, Mrs. Williams, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Williams, rector of Maesmynis, Brecon. To an amiable disposition, she added the uniform practice of every christian virtue, filling the different relationships of life with credit; and when attacked with trials and afflictions, was remarkable for her meekness and patience under them. Her relatives and friends appreciating her virtues, have to deplore her loss, and her memory will long be held by them in dear and lasting esteem.—At *Plas-issa*, near Mold, Flint, Edward Read, Esq.—At *Swansea*, aged 90, Mrs. Rachael Michael, relict of the late Mr. David Michael. She passed through her long life with unblemished credit, and was universally respected.—Aged 65, Mrs. Basset, wife of the Rev. Miles Bassett, Vicar of St. Mary's. To an excellent understanding and a benevolent heart, were added a sweetness of disposition and engaging deportment, which justly endeared her to all who had the happiness of being

being acquainted with her.—At *Bryn-Tanger*, Llanlidon, Denbighshire, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Wynne.—At *Gwainyrarglwith*, Radnorshire, aged 64, Howell Evans, Esq.—At *Llan-y-cefn*, Flint, Mr. Edward Meeson, senior, a man whose inoffensive manners, benevolence of mind, and strict integrity, endeared him to all his acquaintance.

SCOTLAND.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, the Hon. Peter Robert Burrell, eldest son of Lord Gwydyr, to the Hon. Miss Drummond, of Perth.—Peter Ewart, Esq. late in the service of the East India Company, to Miss Jane Lundie, second daughter of Archibald Lundie, Esq. W. S.—James Marshall, Esq. to Miss Helen Dunbar of North-Merchieston.—Alexander Webster, Esq. of Aberdeen, advocate, to Miss Margaret M'Killigan of the same place.—At *Glasgow*, John Brown, Esq. to Miss C. M'Call, daughter of George M'Call, Esq.—At *Aberdeen*, John Ross, Esq. of Grenada, to Miss Helen Carnegie, daughter of the late Alexander Carnegie, Esq. of Cookston.—Captain John Russell, R. N. to Miss Ann Russell, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Russell, Esq. of Montresur.—At *Carron-Hall*, Thomas Bruce, Esq. of Arnot, to Miss Christiana Dundas, eldest daughter of the late General Thomas Dundas, of Fingask.—At *Hopes*, Thomas Brougham, Esq. of Mostyn-hall, Cumberland, to Miss Isabella Hay, daughter of John Hay, Esq.—At *Macduff*, Hugh Gordon, Esq. late of Dominica, to Miss Catherine Wilson, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, of Gamrie.

Died. At *Old Aberdeen*, aged 32, Mr. Hugh Stewart, brewer. Possessed of the strictest principles of integrity, a good understanding, a warm friendly heart, and the most social disposition, his loss will be long and sincerely lamented by a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance. He had gone into his brew-house about four in the morning to superintend the mashing, when it is supposed, in reaching for something near the boiler, he had fallen into it headlong. Before he was observed he had recovered himself, and was standing upright. Medical assistance was instantly procured, but he survived only three hours, in torture so excruciating as to make him unable to give any account how the dreadful accident happened.—At *Cadderhouse*, Mrs. Ann Hay, relict of the late Archibald Stirling, of Keir, Esq.—At *New Cairnmuir*, Mrs. M. Brisbane, daughter of the late Thomas Brisbane, Esq. of Brisbane, and relict of the Hon. George Cranstoun.—At *Carfin*, Archibald Nisbet, Esq.—At *Castlebank*, Mrs. Amelia Clark, wife of John Bannatyne, Esq.—At *Dyke*, aged 71, in the 45th year of his ministry, the Rev. John Dunbar, minister of that parish.—At *Lochgilphead*, Alexander Bowes, Esq. collector of excise for the district of Argyle.—At *Craigluscar*, Mrs. Helen Scotland, wife of Thomas Scotland, Esq. of Lambhill.—At *Glenbucket*, the Rev. Wm. Spence, minister of that parish.—At *Nairn*, Alexander Hay, Esq. sheriff clerk of that county.

IRELAND.

The annual visitation of the Archbishop of Dublin was held as usual at St. Patrick's cathedral. Among the business transacted was an order from his Grace to the parish ministers, that they should in future pay 75l. a year to each of their curates, instead of 50l.—a regulation which had been some time in contemplation.

Married. At *Dublin*, Edward Thomas Savage, Esq. of Dundalk, to Miss Hopkins, eldest daughter of John Hopkins, Esq. of Strangeford.—Daniel Telfort, Esq. to Miss Adamson, of Bellville, Westmeath.—James Gernon, Esq. of Drogheda, to Miss Mary Ann O'Reilly, second daughter of the late James O'Reilly, Esq. of Higginston, Longford.—At *Donishal*, Wexford. Richard Brownrigg, Esq. of Gorey, to Miss M. Whelan, third daughter of the late Pilsworth Whelan, Esq. of Rath, Carlow.—At *Kilkenny*, George Watters, Esq. of Dublin, to Miss Leech, daughter of George Leech, Esq.—At *Lilliput Lodge*, Sandymount, Patrick Duigenan, Esq. LL. D. Judge of his Majesty's Court of Prerogatives in Ireland, and Member of Parliament for Armagh, to Mrs. Hepenstal, widow of the late George Hepenstal, Esq.—At *Ross-house*, Lieut. B. Halfhide, of the 17th foot, to Miss Eliza Peacock, daughter of the Rev. Robt. Peacock,

Peacock, of Ross, King's county.—At *Waterford*, Thomas Walsh, Esq. of Woodstock, to Miss Jane Henrietta Greene, daughter of J. Greene, Esq. of Dungarvan.

Died. At *Dublin*, aged 93, Mrs. Susannah Carter, relict of Henry Boyle Carter, Esq. of Castlemartin, Kildare.—James Bradfield of Stokeferry, Norfolk, and of Montrath in the Queen's county, Esq. He was manager of several Irish estates for noblemen and gentlemen resident in England, and acquitted himself as well to the satisfaction of a numerous tenantry, as to the advantage of his employers. By honest industry, from a small beginning, he acquired a very ample estate, and as a mark of affection for his native place, he has by his will endowed a school at Stokeferry, for the education of twenty-five poor children. Though assiduous in the discharge of his duty, he was conciliating in his manners, and though he was the agent of English absentees, (a character which always excites jealousy) he lived esteemed, and died regretted. —At *Belgarde*, near Dublin, Francis Cruize, Esq.—At *Clanbarrows*, William Fitzgerald, Esq. father of Major Fitzgerald of Stephen's Green. The remains of this respectable old gentleman were interred at Kilkenny, the place of his birth. The great popularity the Major acquired by his conciliating conduct in 1797 and 1798, is still gratefully remembered by all ranks, which was testified by the crowded attendance at his father's funeral. When leaving Carlow, the procession consisted of more than ten thousand persons, and at Kilkenny it was met by the greatest part of the respectable inhabitants.—At *Killeagh*, aged 77, Mr. James O'Connell, merchant.—At *Strabane*, aged 92, Miss Agnes Hamilton.—At *Marli*, aged 82, William Wallace, Esq.—At *Waterford*, Trevor Blunden, Esq.—At *Cork*, aged 90, Crocker Barrington, Esq.—Mrs. Creagh, relict of the late Bartholomew Creagh, Esq.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Died. At *Amsterdam*, aged 50, the Rev. Joshua Jeans, D.D. minister of the English episcopal church in that city, rector of Sheviock, in Cornwall, and chaplain to the Duke of York. The superior endowments and rare acquirements of this gentleman were the least estimable features of a character every way amiable and respectable.—Near *Baltimore*, in Maryland, Mr. George Maltby, formerly of Norwich. He had dined with a party of gentlemen at a friend's house in the country, and when some of the company were amusing themselves after dinner by firing at a mark, while one of them was pulling the trigger, his foot slipped so as to turn the direction of his piece towards the spot where Mr. Maltby was walking in the garden, the melancholy consequence was, that the ball went through his head, and he expired a few minutes afterwards, without a sigh.—At *Buenos Ayres*, of a locked jaw, occasioned by the severe wounds he received while leading his regiment to the attack of the centre street, Lieut. Col. Kingston, of the 6th Dragoon Guards. He has left a widow, the Marchioness Clanricarde, and one daughter, to lament the loss of a tender husband and an affectionate parent. The country has to regret a young officer of the most promising military talents, cut off in the prime of life from its future service.—Some time since, at *Nintheniah*, in the East Indies, aged 23 years, Lieut. Francis Lodge Morris, of his Majesty's 22d regiment of foot, third son of the late Rev. Redmond Morris, rector of Clonmeer, county of Cork, by Mary, niece of the late Right Hon. John Lord Eyre, nephew to the present Lord Frankfort, and related also on the father's side to Lord Viscount Mountmorris, Sir William, and Sir John Morris. We have heard of few young men who promised to be a brighter ornament to society; as a friend, faithful, affectionate, and generous; as an officer, brave, mild, and humane, studiously attentive to his duty, ever mindful of the comforts and attentive to the just complaints of those under his command, anxiously seeing into and always ready to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed: by such amiable conduct and affable manners he gained the love and esteem of all ranks of society, and died most sincerely regretted as he had lived beloved.

RETROSPECT

Retrospect of Public Affairs.

An edict published by the French Emperor relative to the Republic of the Seven Islands, dated from Corfu, Sept. 1st, begins with declaring, that this republic forms a part of the states which depend upon the French empire, and that the inhabitants of the Seven Islands are subjects of the emperor of the French and king of Italy. The liberty of worship is guaranteed, and the Greek religion is declared to be the predominant one. The existing laws and government are for the present held in force; but the senate is required to have all its decrees and deliberations confirmed by the governor-general in the name of the emperor. The troops of the Republic are retained on the former footing, and the Albanese who were in the Russian service are provisionally transferred to that of France. It is said that the senate has since been dismissed. Indeed, it is evident that nothing bearing the semblance of free governmentcan exist under the domination of Napoleon.

In the London Gazette of October 31st, an account was given of the complete evacuation of the island of Zealand by the British troops, according to the terms of the capitulation of Copenhagen, which took place without the least disturbance on either side. Stormy weather prevented the final embarkation on October 19th, the stipulated day, for which reason possession of the citadel was retained till the 20th, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Danish general; but on that day the keys were delivered up. The Danish navy, consisting of 16 sail of the line, 9 frigates, and 14 smaller vessels (two of the line and two frigates having been destroyed as unserviceable) was at the same time ready for sea, together with a number of ships laden with naval stores from the arsenal. These, with the returning troops, have since for the most part arrived in safety, but a tremendous gale has proved destructive to some of the transports. Meantime the success of our Danish expedition has left the sufferers in a state of inveterate hostility to this country. English property has been seized with the greatest rigour, and all correspondence with Great Britain has been prohibited on the severest penalties. The Danes remain masters of the Sound, and have captured several English vessels in their passage from the Baltic.

The Count de Lille (Louis XVIII.) who, about the end of October, arrived in a Swedish frigate off Yarmouth, apparently without any previous communication of his intentions to this court, was, after some delay, permitted to land, and proceeded to a nobleman's seat in Essex. It is said that he is not, at present, to take up his residence, as first supposed, at Holyrood-house; and the government seems prudently to have determined to regard him merely as a private person.

The complete exclusion of the British commerce from Portugal has at length been effected. A proclamation, dated October 20th, was issued by the Prince Regent, stating, in the humiliated language of necessity, that his attempts for preserving a neutrality during the present war proving ineffectual, he has thought proper to accede to the *cause of the continent* by uniting himself with the emperor of the French and the catholic king, and in consequence has ordered all the ports of the kingdom to be shut against all ships of war and merchant vessels belonging to Great Britain. This compliance, which seems to prove that the project of the court's removal to Brazil was never serious, will not, however, secure Portugal from the entrance of foreign troops, as both a French and a Spanish army are said to be on their march to that devoted country. Thus is dissolved a connexion which has subsisted such a number of years between Portugal and the only power to which she has looked for protection! The English merchants in that country seem to have been indulged with every practicable facility for removing their property, great quantities of which, with the owners, are now on their way home.

Nothing can surpass the unrelenting rigour and violence with which the French ruler proceeds in cutting off all intercourse between Great Britain and the countries under his influence, now unhappily comprizing almost the whole of Europe. The absolute exclusion of all colonial produce from his dominions seems to be a measure on which he is determined, rather than suffer the possible admission of articles of English property.

This

This policy of the enemy has at length provoked a retaliation in kind from the English cabinet. Three Orders of Council were issued on Nov. 11th, by which a blockade is established against every port of France and her allies, modified, however, by certain exceptions to render it less burthensome to neutrals. Of these the particulars are given in our Commercial Report.

The distresses of the commercial and manufacturing part of the community, which are rapidly augmenting, seem to have excited strong desires for peace, especially in the county of York, where attempts have been made for the public expression of the general wishes on the subject. These, however, have hitherto been quashed by arguments drawn from the impolicy of such a disclosure to the enemy of the difficulties under which we labour. The real state of things, however, cannot be long concealed; and it is to be hoped that it will induce ministers to neglect no opportunity of putting a reasonable conclusion to a contest now become most awful and discouraging. Great activity, meanwhile, prevails in the military and naval departments; and a secret expedition, with five men of war of the line, under Sir Sidney Smith, sailed from Plymouth for Cork, on Nov. 12th.

General Sebastiani, the French ambassador at the Porte, is reported to have quitted Constantinople; and a French army is expected shortly to enter Turkey to effect some great change in that tottering government.

A dispatch from the governor of Egypt to the Caimakan Bashaw at the Porte informs that minister of the evacuation of Alexandria by the English on Sept. 22d, in consequence of the governor's investment of the place with an army from Cairo. Though there is much oriental bombast in the account, the main fact can scarcely be doubted.

A very extraordinary paper, termed a decree, issued by the king of Spain on October 30th, has lately made its appearance here. It informs the Spanish nation of the discovery of an atrocious conspiracy against his person, formed by his son and successor (the prince of Asturias) upon whom, in the royal chamber, the cypher of his correspondence for the purpose was found. It mentions that the prince himself has been placed under custody, and several of his associates committed to prison. Concerning the nature and existence of this conspiracy various opinions prevail; but in all probability some public event will shortly disclose the mystery.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The grand feature in the transactions of last month was the issue of three Orders of Council on the 11th, enforcing a general blockade of the coasts of France and of her allies and dependants. The public attention has been much engaged in considering the effects this measure is likely to have; but, in our opinion, the first step towards ascertaining its probable effects is, to acquire an accurate knowledge of its provisions. This is no easy task, as the obsolete phraseology of law still continues to be employed in our public orders, although the orders in question affect almost every individual in the country engaged in commerce, among whom there must necessarily be many to whom this antiquated diction is not familiar.

We shall endeavour to supply this deficiency to our readers by dividing the substance of the order into separate clauses. The first order, after enlarging upon the violence and injustice of the French government in regard to neutrals, directs that the ports of France, of her allies, and of every country from which the British flag is excluded (thus comprehending Prussia and Portugal) shall be subject to the same restrictions as if they were in a state of actual blockade. All trade in these countries is declared to be unlawful, and all vessels trading with them are made subject to capture. Such is the general principle of the order; but Government, unwilling to oppress the navigation of the neutrals, admits four specific exceptions. These are, 1st. A neutral ship may go from her own country, or from a free port in a British colony, to an enemy's colony. 2d. She may return from an enemy's colony to her own country, or to a free port in a British colony. 3d. She may go from Great Britain, from Gibraltar,

raltar, from Malta, or from an allied port, to the port (whatever it may be) which shall be specified in her clearance. And, 4th. She may come from any port of the continent whence the British flag is excluded to any port in Great Britain, to Gibraltar, or to Malta.

If we next consider the particular branches of trade affected by the present Order, we shall find that they are the following: 1. The coasting trade along the coast of France, and her allies, in neutral vessels, is prohibited, which in fact was already done by the Order of 7th January. 2. The Americans may freely trade with the enemy's colonies for the purpose of their own consumption, but they are not allowed, as heretofore, to convey that produce to France or her allies direct; they must call at a British port, and pay on re-exportation a certain duty to be determined by Parliament.

It has long been urged by the West India merchants, that a forcible interruption should be put to the conveyance of enemy's produce by Americans. The Report of the West India Committee, delivered to the House of Commons on 24th July last, strongly recommends this measure, and its adoption would have obtained the approbation of the majority of our merchants. But Government have acted differently. They consider our lucrative trade with the Americans as too valuable an object to be endangered by any act which it is in our power to avoid; and instead of prohibiting the Americans from being the carriers of French and Spanish produce, they have permitted the continuance of this traffic under the double restriction of calling at a British port and paying a British duty. The object of these restrictions is neither to harrass Americans nor to increase our own revenue, but to burden enemy's produce with charges which will make it cost as much or more than our own when imported into the continent. Hitherto it is well known that enemy's produce has been conveyed in neutral ships at a much cheaper rate than our's in our own bottoms.

It does not appear that any direct relief will be afforded by this Order to our shipping interest; nor do we see how it is possible, in the present state of Europe, to accomplish that object. The relief of our West India merchants is evidently contemplated, and it is likely that their produce will rise somewhat in price now that the continent must have recourse to us, as far, at least, as they can elude the prohibitory regulations of Bonaparte, which he now endeavours to enforce with unexampled severity. It is so extremely difficult, however, or rather so impracticable, to alter established habits, that these prohibitions will only be so far effectual as to cause an enormous increase of price to his own subjects.

We look forward with anxiety to the disposition with which the Americans will receive these Orders. We apprehend they will be highly dissatisfied, and that nothing less than the inevitable ruin which would follow a struggle with England, will prevent them from entertaining the intention of actual hostility. No additional duty will be laid on their produce conveyed through British ports to the continent, except on the article of cotton. The object of this duty is evidently to relieve our own manufacturers.

Our observations have hitherto been confined to one part of the first Order, that the attention of our readers might be fixed exclusively on the most important points. The other enactments of the first Order are as follow: 1. The commanders of our men of war are instructed to warn every neutral vessel proceeding in such a way as is prohibited by this proclamation, to discontinue her voyage, and to proceed to some port in this kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and every vessel which shall have been so warned, or which may have sailed from her port of loading after 10th February next, shall be lawful prize, if proceeding to an enemy's port. If she sailed from her port of loading before 20th January, she is supposed to know nothing of the Order; but if between the 20th January and 10th February, the question will occur whether she had begun to be laden before notice of the present Order was received. 2. The next point regards what the French term "Certificates of Origin," which are documents signed by the French Consuls in neutral ports, declaring that the cargo in question is not British. These certificates, our Government are deter-

mined, shall be disused; for all neutrals that shall carry them, after receiving notice of this Order, are to be considered lawful prize. Here ends the first Order.

The second and third Orders are much shorter than the first. The second suspends for a time the Navigation Act, and permits the goods of those countries from which our flag is excluded to be imported into this country by neutrals. The third Order states, that the sale of ships from a belligerent to a neutral, being considered by the enemy as illegal, we on our parts will do the same. This has a particular reference to the pretended sale of the French mercantile marine to the Americans in the early part of the war. These vessels have since traded under neutral flags, and an important part of the agreement is, that they shall be restored to their French owners at the conclusion of peace. All such ships are now declared lawful prize; and it is a singular circumstance that our Government should have allowed this practice to subsist so long.

Two fleets sailed to the West Indies during last month, one from Cork and another from Portsmouth. Neither of them were large, and they will speedily be followed by others more considerable. Several East India ships arrived about three weeks ago. The immense importation of wine from Portugal has reduced the price of that important article above 20 per cent for ready money. —The Loan, it is rumoured, will not exceed four millions, which, joined to other circumstances, has made money plenty and stocks high during last month.

20th Nov. 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

American Pot-ash per cwt.				2l	10s	0d. to	3l.	2s. 6d.
Ditto Pearl				2	14	0	— 3	10 0
Barilla				2	12	0	— 2	16 0
Brandy, Coniac	gal.			1	1	6	— 1	2 0
Ditto Spanish				0	19	0	— 1	0 0
Camphire, refined	lb.			0	4	2	— 0	4 10
Ditto unrefined	cwt.			15	0	0	— 20	0 0
Cochineal, garbled	lb.			0	14	0	— 1	8 0
Ditto East India				0	2	6	— 0	5 3
Coffee, fine			cwt.	5	10	0	— 6	0 0
Ditto, ordinary				3	10	0	— 4	5 0
Cotton-wool, Surin.			lb.	0	1	9	— 0	1 11
Ditto Jamaica				0	1	4h	— 0	1 6
Ditto Smyrna				0	1	5	— 0	1 7
Ditto East India				0	1	3	— 0	1 4
Currants, Zant			cwt.	4	0	0	— 4	6 0
Deals, Dantz.			piece	1	16	0	— 1	19 0
Ditto Petersburgh				22	0	0	— 0	0 0
Ditto Stockholm				0	0	0	— 0	0 0
Elephants' Teeth				30	0	0	— 34	0 0
——— Scrivell				18	0	0	— 24	0 0
Flax, Riga			ton.	69	0	0	— 70	0 0
Ditto Petersburgh				72	0	0	— 73	0 0
Galls, Turkey			cwt.	5	5	0	— 7	0 0
Geneva, Hollands			gal.	1	1	0	— 1	2 0
Ditto, English				0	8	3	— 0	12 0
G. Arabic, Turk.			cwt.	6	0	0	— 11	15 0
Ditto Sandrach				6	18	0	— 9	9 0
Ditto Tragacanth				19	0	0	— 20	10 0
Gum Seneca			cwt.	5	5	0	— 6	6 0
Hemp, Riga			ton.	64	0	0	— 65	0 0
Ditto Petersburgh				64	0	0	— 65	0 0
Indigo, Carracca			lb.	0	9	6	— 0	11 0
Ditto East India				0	3	6	— 0	12 0
Iron, British, bars			ton.	15	0	0	— 16	0 0
Ditto Swedish				25	0	0	— 26	0 0
Ditto Norway				24	0	0	— 25	0 0
Ditto Archangel			——	25	0	0	— 26	0 0
Lead in pigs			fod.	30	0	0	— 0	0 0
Ditto red			ton.	28	0	0	— 29	0 0
Ditto white				38	0	0	— 40	0 0
Logwood Chips			ton.	11l.	10s.	0d to	12l	0s. 0d.
Madder, Dutch crop			cwt	4	5	0	— 5	5 0
Mahogany			ft.	0	1	2	— 0	2 4
Oak Plank, Dantz.			last	11	0	0	— 12	0 0
Ditto American			——		none			
Oil, Lucca 25 gal.			jar	16	15	0	— 17	10 0
Ditto spermaceti			—ton	85	0	0	— 90	0 0
Ditto whale			———	23	0	0	— 25	0 0
Ditto Florence	½		chest	2	17	0	— 3	0 0
Pitch Stockholm			cwt.	0	13	0	— 0	14 6
Quicksilver			——— lb.	0	3	9	— 0	3 10
Raisins, bloom,			—cwt.	4	12	0	— 7	10 0
Rice, Carolina			———	1	8	0	— 2	2 0
Ditto East India			——		none			
Rum, Jamaica			— gal.		3	1	— 0	4 0
Ditto Leeward Island					2	6	— 0	3 2
Saltpetre, E. In.			cwt.	2	11	0	— 2	12 0
Shellach			———	5	0	0	— 10	0 0
Silk, Thrown Italian			lb.	1	10	0	— 2	12 6
Silk, Raw Ditto			———	0	17	0	— 1	13 6
Ditto China			———	1	8	0	— 1	10 6
Ditto Beng.			—— novi	0	14	0	— 1	6 0
Ditto Organzine			——	1	9	0	— 1	17 0
Tallow, English			cwt.	3	8	6	—	
Ditto Russia, white			—	3	2	0	—	
Ditto —— yellow			—	3	6	0	—	
Tar, Stockholm -			bar.	1	10	0	— 1	11 6
Tin in Blocks			—— cwt.	6	6	0	—	
Tobacco, Maryl.			— lb.	0	0	5	— 0	1 1
Ditto Virginia			——	0	0	4h	— 0	0 10
Wax, Guinea			—— cwt.	7	0	0	— 10	10 0
Whale-fins			——— ton.	30	0	0	— 32	0 10
Wine, Red Port			pipe	70	0	0	—100	0 0
Ditto Lisbon			———	88	0	0	— 90	0 0
Ditto Madeira			———	70	0	0	—120	0 0
Ditto Vidonia			———	70	0	0	— 80	0 0
Ditto Calcavella			——	84	0	0	— 95	0 0
Ditto Sherry			—— butt	80	0	0	— 98	0 0
Ditto Mountain			——	70	0	0	— 80	0 0
Ditto Claret			—hogs.	50	0	0	— 90	0 0
Yarn Mohair			—— lb.	0	4	0	— 0	8 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Nov. 6th	Nov. 10th	Nov. 13th		Nov. 6th	Nov. 10th	Nov. 13th
Amsterdam	35 9	35 9	35 9	Bilboa	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	39 1-h.
Ditto at sight	35 1	35 1	35 1	Leghorn	49 3 q.	49 3-q.	49 3-q.
Rotterdam, c. f.	11 5	11 5	11 5	Naples	42	42	42
Hamburgh	34 4	34 6	34 6	Genoa	45 1-h.	45 1-h.	45 1-h.
Altona	34 5	34 7	34 7	Venice, N. C.	52	52	52
Paris	23 18	23 18	23 18	Lisbon	60	60	60
Ditto 2 us.	24 2	24 2	24 2	Oporto	60	60	60
Bourdeaux	24 2	24 2	24 2	Dublin	10 1-q.	10 1-q.	10 1-q.
Cadiz	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	Cork	11 1-h.	11 1-h.	11 1-q.
Madrid	40	40	40	Agio on the Bank of Holland 5 1-h. per cent.			

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars	per oz.	4l. 0s. 0d.
New Dollars		0 5 5
Silver in Bars, standard		0 5 6

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced	62¼ ⅛ ⅛
4 per Cent.	81 80¾ ⅞
Omnium	⅛ ⅛ ⅛ par.
Imp. 3 p. c.	61⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Exch. Bills 4. 2. pm.	
Lottery Tickets	21l. 10s.
Consols for ac.	63¼ ⅛

NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 20th Nov. 1807.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

LONDON to		JAMAICA to the	
the East Indies	7l. 7s. per ct.	American States	15 gs. with returns
out and home	12 gs. —	Quebec or Montreal	15 do.
Jamaica	8 gs. retr. 4l. 0s.	Newfoundland	15 do.
Leeward Islands	ditto	London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, &c.	10 do.
Musquito Shore	10 do.	LEEWARD ISLANDS to	
America (their ships)	5 do.	Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c.	10 do.
Ditto (British ships)	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.	American States	10 do
Newfoundland	6 do. ret. 4l. 0s.	Cork, Waterf. or Dublin	8 do. ret. 4
Greenland (out and home)	8 do.	Bristol, Chester, Liverpool	do.
Southern Fishery (do.)	20 do.	NEWFOUNDLAND to	
Mediterranean	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.	American States	5 gs.
Lisbon or Oporto	0 — — 0 0	Jamaica & Leeward Island	15 do.
Stockholm, &c.	5 — — 2 0	Lisbon or Oporto	15 do. retr. 5l.
Gottenburgh	5 — — 2 0	Plym. Dartm. Exeter, &c.	8 do. — 4
Tonnengen	2½ do.	Bristol, Liverpool, &c.	8 — — 4 0
Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Newry, or Belfast	2½ do.	Dublin, Cork, &c.	do.
Limerick or Galway	3 do. ret. 2l. 0s.	Portsmouth, London, &c.	do.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c.	2 do.	QUEBEC to Ireland	12 gs. retr. 6l. 0.
All parts of Scotland	2 do.	Great Britain	do.
Hull or Gainsborough	1½ do.	DENMARK or SWEDEN to Bengal and China out and home	no sum fixed

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in Nov. 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-street, London.*

Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 174l. per share; ex-dividend of 4l. for the last half year.—*Monmouthshire*, 90l.—*Grand Junction*, 90l. to 91l. 10s. including a half-yearly dividend of 1l. 10s. per share.—*Ellesmere*, 55l. to 56l.—*Croydon*, 55l.—*Basingstoke*, 28l. 7s.—*Lancaster*, 18l.—*Kennet and Avon* 20l.; subscription, 10l. prem. to par.—*West India Dock Stock*, 149l. to 150l.—*London Dock*, 111l. to 112l.—*Globe Insurance*, 112l.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1807.

The late snow storms have had an unusually severe effect, the season considered, on the north-western parts of the island, occasioning the face of the country to wear a truly wintry appearance, but no material damage has been done to the crops, which continue to look strong and healthy.

Both the turnips and grasses have continued to improve, and the former, on a general average, may be estimated at somewhat more than half a full crop. The sainfoin, on those soils where it is cultivated, has been a vast resource this autumn.

Most of the live stock still abroad, and a number of farmers over-done with it, considering the quantity of winter keep; nor is it readily turned into money, at the prices required. All kinds of live stock heavy of sale, excepting horses, which are dearer than by the former accounts.

All hands busily employed in the labour proper to the seasons; ploughing in some few parts, finishing wheat sowing, water furrowing, draining, hedging and ditching, &c. There is great spirit and energy throughout the country, and numerous improvements are in the course of experiment. The fen counties to the eastward are great examples of improvement, and their crops this year have turned out the most successful of any in the country.

Smithfield, Beef, 3s. 0d. to 5s. Mutton, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. Veal, 3s. to 6s. 0d. Lamb, 3s. to 6s. Pork, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 4d. Irish, 3s. 6d. to 4s. Fat 4s. 1d.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The seasonable rains we had in the early part of the preceding month rendered the sowing of wheats on strong tilths and whole lands practicable, making good work; and that business is now nearly completed in most well-managed districts, where the wheats, rye, and winter tares above ground look healthy and well.—The after maths and pastures still afford a tolerable bite to the young and store cattle; keeping them out of the yards, saving much fodder.—Feeding sheep have been put to turnips, and in the fen counties to coleseed, and do well.—Fatling beasts, which were not finished at grass, have been taken to the stalls to be made fit for market, with turnips, ground corn and hay, oil cake, or such provender as the farmer can conveniently procure them; but cake never was known so dear as at this time, being in many places fourteen guineas per ton.—But little variation has taken place in the prices of lean stock, which still continue very low; and from the recent continuance of wet weather many rotten sheep have been found in the flocks feeding on wet commons and low pastures.—The winter operations of ploughing for barley, carrying out manure on the grass lands, ditching, &c. are for the present suspended by the late extreme wet.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	65	9	64	0
Rye	45	3	42	9
Barley	38	11	35	5
Oats	28	1	23	2
Beans	54	1	57	8
Peas	72	8	55	5
Oatmeal	44	6	24	1
Bigg	—	—	29	10

INDEX TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

Accident, at Sadler's Wells, 529
Adanson, memoirs of, 44
Agricultural Reports, 111, 216, 327, 435, 552, 662
Alcæus, account of, 593
Alcman, account of, 592
Alkali, Vegetable and Mineral, method of preparing, 185. Metal discovered in, 637
L'Amadigi, a Romance, by Bernardo Tasso, account of, 159
Amelia, Duchess of Weimar, obituary of, 72
Anacreon, account of, 595
Anderson, Dr. his account of the advantages of Sow Thistles, 71
Antiquities, American, 399
Apocrypha, read in the Church of England, 242, 555
Archilocus, account of, 476
Arion, account of, 593
Arkwright, Sir Richard, his cotton Spinning Machines noticed, 27, 130
Arts and Manufactures, discoveries and improvements in, 66, 184, 292, 405, 523, 632
Attwood, G. Esq. account of, 193
Bankrupts, list of, 100
Banks, Sir J. account of his method of inuring tender plants to our climate, 296, of managing Strawberries, 410
Berte, Mr. A. F. account of his method of casting types, 406
Berenger, C. Random de, account of his method of preparing Swine's hair for stuffing mattrasses, &c. 294
Blind, methods of instructing the, 133
Blood-suckers, vide Vampyres
Boat, account of a new constructed one, by J. W. Boswell, 294
Boiler, account of a, invented by Count Rumford, 66, by Mr. Stevens, ib. by Mr. Lloyd, 67
Bond, N. Esq. account of, 80
Book, account of a curious, 588
Books, account of rare and curious, 40, 156, 269, 371, 490, 601
Boston, North America, account of a new Literary Institution at, 283
Boswell, Mr. J. account of his method of ascertaining the velocity of a Ship under sail, 71, account of his new constructed boat, 294
Braconnot, M. R. his observation on the Phytolacca, 525
Bridges, account of Mr. Palmer's new method of constructing, 524
Brydges, Rev. E. T. obituary of, 538
Bugs, method of destroying, 69
Bullion, prices of, 110, 215, 326, 434, 552, 661
Cadet de Vaux, M. A. A. his directions for the use of Coffee, 185
Cadet, C. L. account of his new invented Wooden Matches, 68
Calculation, corrected, 31, 137
Caledonia, new, account of the South-west side of, 236, 335
Calliard M. A. B. obituary of, 398
Callinus, account of, 476
Campbell, Gen. Memoirs of, 318
Canal Shares, prices of, 110, 216, 326, 435, 552, 661
Canonization, recent instance of, 515
Caparn, Mr. J. account of his Patent Smoke disperser, 635
Carey, G. S. memoirs of, 305
Carlysle, Mr. account of his intended Greek Testament, 122, 333
Catalogue of Books, a curious, 601
Cataro, account of, 582
Cheltenham, description of, 226
China, view of the trade between it and Russia, 473
Chudleigh, account of a fire at, 82.
Churning, method of, in India, 633
Cirencester, account of, 6
Classical Disquisitions, 31, 146, 260, 361, 476, 590
Coffee, directions for the use of, 185
Comet, account of the, 623, 631
Commercial Reports, monthly, 108, 213, 324, 432, 550, 658
Conditions of Men, thoughts on the inequality of, 14, remarks on, 240
Conversation, Revived, 113
Cooper, Mrs. account of, 198
Cotton Spinning Machines, observations respecting, 27, 130, 219
Country, what constitutes, 128
Crompton, Mr. Sam. the inventor of a Cotton Spinning Machine, 27
Cubit, Mr. W. account of his patent method of equalizing the motion of the Sails of Windmills, 184
Current Prices of Merchandize, 109, 215, 326, 434, 551, 660